PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,636—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Nov.	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
5th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905.
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3969	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	13 Nov.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	7 Nov.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA,	1700	Thur.	9 Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	10 Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,703 tons, on or about 8th Nov

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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6th November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Guezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 310

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

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SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
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BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	20th Nov.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Uirich	4th Dec.
SOMALI	2855	Winiker	18th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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Washing	Suit	from	Rs. 10
Flannel	do.	"	" 18
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Tweed	do.	"	" 25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

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We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

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EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

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Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

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FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

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PERRIER JOUET ScOo.	Epemay.
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POL ROGER *tk Oo.*	Bhalma.
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San Fmadsoo.	PekioR.	Obefoo.	Nagasaki.
Ainoolnlu,	Ne77ohaog.	Tleling.	Bomboy.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	▪▪.......	100,0(MX>i
Stiver Reecrve Fund ____2		8, (X^OOO
Cteserro Liability of Pxoprlutois _..8		10UJXJ)'J<i

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND BEAD OFFICE IN HONOKONO t

J. R. M. SMITH. Chief Manager.

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CABL MEYER. Esq.. (Dlzeetor, NsMonal Bank,
lÄ S iA lR RATEBCmB. Eao., (Dlraotor, PsBinenliic •nd Oriental Steam Navtganon Oo.)
gOBN WALTER. Esq..
A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.
O. S. ADDIS Ksqr, } ^ a"*"***

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	PrSKINO.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

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MS Mlewed at 1 per oent. per annum on Dally If not ander Be. 1,000 and not oaeoedlng 1000 but no latereet fa allowed when tbe ram ______s tto^ C M f ywriy.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

KLPHINSTONE OIUOLB,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Farther extensions and renovationa
Rooms airy and oommodions
with Bath-rooms attaobed to each.
Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 pet day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Onisine a SpeeialUy.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ST, LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCA.TION

The great Remedy for pain.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.

SOLD BY

BETNON & Co r

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Tnc steamer Tonawanda, 2182 tons. Captain \V Brown, sailed Ycarerday for Karachi, with a general cai^.

TRR B I 8 N Co's steamer Okara. Si38 tons. Captain J G Bowman, arrived In harbour yesterday from Calcutta 2Gth October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Queda. 4914 tons. Captain B H Coopo. arrived in harbour •yesterday from Oaloutta 27th October with a cargo of cool.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1E08 tons. Captain F C Chappell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

TYiE B I y N Co's steamer Chusan, 2852 tons. Captain H W Kenrtck, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 15th October with a general cargo and passengers,

THE B I S N Go's steamer Linga,' 943 tons. Captain R J Rlckford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via f^robundcr and Cutch with a general caigo and passengers,

THE Clan Lino steamer Clan Lament, 228G tons. Captain W IslUott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport 27th September via Glasgow and llverpooi with a general cai^^o and 6 hOTscs and 18 dogs.

THE B I S N Co's steamer LAma, 910 tons. Captain M G ▪Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi4th November via Cutob Mandvi with a general caigo and His Ughnoss the B-u> of Cutch and party and 497 duok passengers.

THE German East Africa L4ne steamer General. 1481 tons. Captain C Pens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &o, via Mormugao with a g<m>rJ cargo and the following paasengers Messrs R Donald, O Satero, Mrs, Master and MIM Noronha, Mr R H Tcmlese, Mrs Piroja Peshotun oud infav‹t, Mrs R Chattan and infant, Mrs Miller cud infant, 3 natives 15 privates, woman and 3 children and 220 daok.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN, MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R 'MS? Duflbrin..Comdr WarJ6n..,.. •..R I Marino
H M ä Perseus......Comdr Hill.................... „ ...Royal Navy
H M S llyaointh...Capt Hood .... ▪..Hoyal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

!mroeTorpedo Boats^oMM»........................ ..•••..RaTal Navy
lilM S Dalbousio........Cozndr Looha...Aden ..8-11 A 1 Marino

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Clipt.	Deatioation.	Date.	AS?ont,
IntUa ....M...	2591	Forbos	....	M.M.M	M & Co
Kdcn(bquc)	40	Souton................................		M, ..	!be Captain
Jjaadaura....	2i*6	....			M M & Co
Africa	...1303	Facquhiurlon	....		M
Glculia	2649	Morriif	....		..W & G 4cCo
Kasar.n......	505	Browning	....	M.M	M Sc Co
Wlldeufols	3659	Boisinx	....		Glade 8cCo
PeklnM........M...	2522	LoMaro........Kobo		....M.M....	P 8c O Co-
Neptune ...M ...	2157	Hcmlcrson	....		K N 8C Co
Tientsin	3o9>	Andrews...Stream		.........2^10	R & O Co
Waroonga	160i	Chappell	....	M...	M M & Co
Fazilka .M S	.2697	Altoh	..M.ltansoon......	9-11	M M 5cUo
Burrsff^'ld M.M....	2615	Mackenzie	....		Bombay Co
Haidarl	M.1562	Wataon	....		B & Ps c J
Chatton	2123	Lelsk	....		Captain
Wardha		Wilson	....		M M Sc Co
Kilbride ....M...**	2 85	Smith	....	w	3c A G 8cC7o
Sauctoria	2377	Wai*d..M	....	-	M 4c Co
Lhasa	030	McDiarined	....		M M JC Co
Tonawand ..a.........	2131	lirown	....		Stndord Oil Co
Persia	3772	Craglletto	....		A
Qnoda................	I›14	Coope	....	M...	M M ifcCo
Okarti..............,.	34	l^ownmn	....	M*M..M..	M M & Co
Lama	910	Williams M.,..M.W	....		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
	Clan Lament	KlUotl	No^vpo^t, Sept 27
	Okara s	Bowman __	Calcutta Oct 26
	Queda s...............	(Joopo	Calcutttt, Oc-. S7
	Laroa s	Williams	Karachi, Nov 4

DEPARTURES,

Vessel.	Commander,	Destination.
Lfnga *H*.................	Uickford	Karachi, 3co
Waroonga s..........	Chappell ,....	Forslan Gulf
Tonawanda H	Brown	ICurachl
General s	Pens	Zanzibar. &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf,&•
" It HulMVtlno. for G.noo, &c
" l'apri, tor China
" Cbusan, for China
" lialah. for Calcutta. &o
" (Juiloo, for Calcutta. 5cc
" Siirada, tor Calcutta, 5cc
" Akbar, for Jedah. Soo
" Uwarka. for Persian Gulf

UEUTEB'S TELEaaa.M9.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

liONSKONO. Nov. 1

The P ani O Co's steamer Coromamlol left hero this afternoon.

Tbo Austrian Lloyd's steamer 8ilc.sia from Japan left Slu sapore for iiomb-.lcy via Calcutta on the 4th instant.

DAILY **EXPORTS.—Nov 6..**

FOR LONDON,

Moldavia !!K) bales hemp Keddlo 9ci vo and Co. lOOO cwt oil cake M J Joomabhoy and Co, 2000 cwt castor oed K i> iSassOon and Co, 12 bales aloe lebre R Sorabjeo, 116 owl dshmaw H Dhunjec and Co, 70 cwt deer horns J M Kabimtoola 1000 cwt mvrabotlams N Abdoolcad*r and Co, 13 bales hides and skins B ICsmall 15 bales skins A M Kookxi, ^ cwt fish maws R Dunijoc and Co 10 bales aloe Ha galli and (Jo, 10 bales skins C Joosub 10 cwt flshmaws R Uhunjeo, *4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co, 165 bales skins and hides W A Graham and Co, 3i cwt dry (lah and 22 cwt ghco C Kurramali.

FOR NKW YORK.

Ckriensos—2 oales carpets Finley Muir and Co, COO bales ekios Max Rlein.
Moldavia s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR HcrtXw

Colcnso 34*50 bales hemp Kiddle ficeve anj Co, 2000 cwt oastorseed Ralii Bros

FOR ANTWICRP

Wbarfodale s—3240 cwt castorsoed Balli Bros 44 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co, 210 bales ~~cotton~~ Finley Muir Oo 8i bales Kiddle Reeve and Co, *,008 cwt myrabollams K bomersey 110 bales cotton K Splöner and (Jo* 63 bales cotton N Khairaz and Oo, 1507 cwt myrabollams W Beider

Nodd' rdale s—30 bales cotton Rail! Bros 20CV owt poppyseed N Kbedras and Co, 37 cwt beer 26 owt Cftioo and 60 cwt gum U Valyabhjee and (Jo. 1000 cwt gum J Narbhe ram

FOR MIDDI.1B3BRO

Dnnrobsn s—1500 tons manganese ore KUll'^k Ricon and Co

FOR PmutDELPHiA,

Gordon Castle s—200 tons manganese ore R A Welles

FOR GENO.A

R Kubattino i—293 bales cotton Finley Muir and Co, 100 bales cotton K SphuMT and Co, SX) bales cottoa J A B^ble and Co

FOR FoRiiORN

R Rubattino •—2MM cwt linseed RaUl Brothers

FOR SHANGHAI

Chusan s—110 bolei twist Framii Sons and Co, 50 bales twist N J Abraham 1600 bales twist Bassoon J David and Co, 500 bales twi?t Cursotjoe Bomonjee and Co, 600 bales twist B Nooi^n and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Chusan s—85 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy fmd Co, 900 bales twtit C Bbrahim and Co.
Capri s -1750 bales twist K NoordlH and *Qa,* 1500 ioiloo twiet **SoteopnJ**

UöMr/lERGIÄL INTELLIGE^JG^

LONDON. Nor. 4.

11*2 per oont.Ooosols —	88 1*2	s — 1-3
1 do. Rentas	100	a nnsba'^god
8i-S dOa Indian htarling LO:Ulte...ra........ ...	1Q4	S3 do
8 1-2 per cent. I -dion Hnfaced Rupee Pap«r ....«sratee.sra.,.	65 13 16	do
dUiVKK*		
Bpotin Isoodoo *.....-...a.SM-.	19 1 16	S3 + 1*8
2 months benoo m	r8 9L6	ns 1-8
^pot in New lTorlr...»,,Mera.,,sM	63	'T' 1-4
EXCHA.NGBS—		
Phris cheques .rara.M*.ra....Ma—	33 14 1>2	•»•19
Berlin .w.ra-e.«	2)'44	a—134
New York Demand M...a.te..	4*31 3-4	s tnchunxed

U1&-COUNT8—

Hank of I C n g h i n d . ..	4 per cent •	do
8 months sight Bank MUla ...	4 lier cent	do
a m œ 8 •• M Fine Trade	3 7*6 per cent a	do
Buii ___ J L	1 3-3 per oont *	do
8 mouths Bight Fino Trado Billa —	4 1*2 por cent =	do

(NTKHKloT^

Dny to day toana...Mo—	!1-2 per fc'n	1-S
Tdar umrkeii loans.^...	3 5^8 per	-^1-4

RAPSSKKi>—
Brown 30 Deo-Jan Ballets
LINSUKD—
i,.In«eed Bold 40 7-8 Mar*Nov sellers
COFFKK—
ColTec in New York, S5*16

In Liverpool.—Gotton Market closed qatefe. Hast Indian quiet. Manchester Bteady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5'95 plus 4. figyptian F. O. F, Brown *S* 1-4. Bold oo speculation and for export 600, Imports 3,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Doo	Dao.'Jse*	Jaii.-Fe^
5'81	5'85	5'89 +1
Fdh.-Msr«	Mar.'Ap]»	ApL-May
5 91 +1	5'94 +1	5'95 +1
May-.Tnne	Jane-Jn«y	July-Aug
6'97 •fl	6'98 41	6'99 +1

Reoetpts at U 8		42.C00
Do last year	M*.,	47.tU0
JSsports to Great Britain		38.000
Do. do Continect		nil

IN NKW TORK^

....	11*40 +25
iSitnres, month of Deo	li'i'i+>8 1.
Do do. March,..............................	11*42 4*28

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too mnoh rain aod to bull knppoitand *ahort* coveting.

1^ MHW oRLKANB^

Bpos ^	11 18 + 3-16
Sutures., month ol Fet	1V44 + 38
llo. do. May	11^75 + 43
atolcse . >oon^mmo»;—ooo«oo*,;	firm

	Biles.
Stock In Liverpool .. ..M'.	P,55.000
Stock io London	*;1,000
Total vi8iL'lesupply,M......~	8.380.000 + 19,u,00
Total visible supply East Indian........ .	118.000
Quantity in sight .MM...........................	3.500.000

Arriyals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 4th Nov. 1905 :—

Cc. —	1.SSSbalc,
Wheat	16,618 cv\18,
liffinfifill	3,6l8 d-j
Hape, Rai and Mii8CUdM»**...<M..M.*,*—	1,'90 do
Qhigclisse^ ..M.M....M.M...M.>...M..>-.	7,137 oo
Poi>pys0€-4 M...M*M»»»....M.>M.»M.M,.M.M.	nil
Qrouuilncti ...M.	28] do
Castorseea'M...-MM...•MM....M,M*-..-..-	7,7l4 oo
R5oe —MM*......**,....*M.M..M,MM..M	1,64L do
Myrabollam» M.M—'M..»..—M..,».MM,...M,	1,389 do
Cottonsoed	7,1l8 do
MowraHeed....M..M.MM.M.....M.M..M....	263 ito
GramM»M»**M....M>M.~M»M,...M,... ..M...	453 do
Joowar	6 do
UUISO	9 dO

BOMBAY, Nov. C

EXCHANGB.—Tone quiet.

Bnnk T. T.	... ...		Is. 4 1-32J.
rnnk Demand	....		Is 4 1-lOd.
Cre.lit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			la. 4 ^32cl.
Do. O do.	do,		Is. 4 7-lOd.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		170 3-4
Marnks 8 do.	do.		139 1>4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			143
Shanghai 30	do.		149 1-2
Japan 80	do.		**202**

UovinBNMcN'C PaJPEB.—3 1/'2 per cent. Tone steady.

C5ish	98*4
1st Settlement, l8t December...	9S'4

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE^

Bank of Kngland	since 28th Sept.	4	percent.
Bank of Bombay	do, 17ch Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	dc.

Markets closed to-day, owing to death of Mr JamnuduB cf Messrs, Moraee Khataw Sc Co.

M& Co DIVBRPOOli OPENINCi 1MTLEGRAM,

Tone	at^roDg.	
Bktlmated satos.ora-	10,u<X)	bales
Imports •••	0.000	

Nov-iieoy	l>vO,-Jan»	Jan.-Feb
5'98 -»17	6 02 -H7	G03 -M7
Feb.-Mar,	Mar.-April	April-May
6'03 -H7	G 11 -^17	6 12 *»17
May-Jane,	Jane July	July.-Aug.
614 **•17	615 -H7	6'16 -H7

COTTON.—The market coctioaes stroDg anJ ad* ▼aQOing foUowisg homo advices. A fair eaqairy exists chUtly from exporters, and a moderato tara* Lo8'er is taking placa at fall market rates.

Official qaotatioas of tbe Bombay Cotton Trade AsiciiatioD Limited :—

Growths.	Fine. F. O. Good. Holy,	
Bengal II. G. (Ry. term >	..213 205 ...	25:h
	...217 209	25lh Nov
	...217 209	25th Boo
f		25th Jau
k	... 221 .	25bh Jao
^	-G.) *I*	
1 do.	(M .-G) [232 ...	25tb Jan
/ do.	-G.) >	
I		
	238	
Broaoh (M.-G.)	270 .2tS	2oth Mar
Mut-ia......(M. G.)	223	Jan,-F h.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Tas tsitowtaff la tue scacemi^nt of tue affairs of tur» It M,k cf Bombay, for cue woea aodiog 4th Novom.-ber as r

LlftDIUTIBilU	Oct. 23. Ha.	Nov. 4. Ha.
Oftptal ‹o›k^‹‹‹‹o—smm‹o M. t e ..	1.00.00.000	1.00.00.000
Iteserve Fund	87> 0.30	87.00.000
Public Hepoeita at Head O(lloe.ra>-..	55.84 9il	44.57.955
c^ublio Deposits atHranobes	^6 89 323	35.57.693
Other l>ep03lts .ra.ra.ra....ra.*......ra.-	0,19.07 98^	8.9'.5J.600
Post l?tUSra..-.-...-te.te..................... -	a.8:»2	18 910
Sundries..... .•». ...M...	13 S4.651	19 32.592
	0.43.65.636	9 78.16 891
AcSKTA.		
tlknrreromont aeouriUea.......... .	1.11.33.<46	1.10.7MS9
Other authoriaod Seonxities	33.55.753	38.55.755
Credit» an Govt, and other autho rised 3coasltEes.ra.ra.ra....‹.,.^.,..	53.52 5Si	51.0G.377
Ijoana do. do. do.	1.92 83.420	1 88.23.616
äuis dlaopantedaad posohasodra.**.	9.00.C3 479	2.72.22.7s'2
Dead Stook	2,83 716	2,83.715
Sliaoipti and HtatlonaryM».ra.M	3 808	2 704
Balancee with Other Banks	10,64.^38	14,51,271
>5nUrlnO9 ... _ teMM•• ra» ra.w * .. ,••••	1,7^.952	2.00.151
	3.73.28.973	2,9d.9BJin
	9.48.65.665	9.78.20 (

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co, writing from London, on Cot, 20, report on the market, as follows :—

Annatbo Sa^d.—The market is uochanged. In sales Inst week there were only offered 4 bags, which sold after sale, but prie i not reported.

Beeswax.—Market remains quiet. Price for Bleached fair to good 7 5 to £7-7 0, unbloaobed dark to good genuine £5 10 to £0-6. In last week's sales there were offered 14 cases of Calcutta, but were baugbt in. There £is a good demand for Calcutta and Bombay yellow wax and shipments on tha way or ready to be shipped will command good prices.

Cardamoms.—Telllonerry. In last week's Auctions tb;re were 33 oases offered of which only 10 •old. medium palish and lid to 1-0 l-2d, pickings at 8 1-2d, splits atSd per lb.

Cbinobona Bark.—In the last sales there was a better demand, the unit limit oloslng at I'l-lfid. 007 packages of East Indian were offered and 400 sold, ljedgeriana chips at 13-4d to 6 3-4d, Ifoanab 7-8d to 2 5-8d, root 3 3-3d to 4 3*8d, Brown obips 13-Sd to 17-8d. Branch 1 3-8d to 2 l-4d. root 2 7-8d to 4 7-SJ, red oblpa 1 1-24 to 2 7-8d. root 2 5-Sd to 2 3-4d. per lb. The shipments at Java during September ware 1.246,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,167,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and I.3U7.000 Amsterdam lbsln 1903 The total shipments for tbe first 9 months are 11,841.500 Amsterdam lbs against 10.012 030 Amstsrdam lbs last year, and 9,617,000 Amsterdam lbs In 1903.

Ginger.—Tbe market remains unohanged. In sales this week there were offered 9 oases, 188 baskets and 264 bass Coohln and Callout, of wbtob only 9 oases medlam oat and Soraped were sold pilvately. at pries not reported. Callout small to bold washed was bought In at 23. bold and medium brown roogb were bought In 2d, washed rongh nredlnm and small was taken oat at 21 to 22 and 21 to 22 rather wormy at 18.

Copra.—Tha market remains qoiet. 'We quote for Malabar £19-5 but Bayers' Ideas are a few thillingi below this prioe.

Hemp.—The market remains unchanged In sales this week there were offered 54 bales of Bombay, of wblob 6 bales sold at £10-6. 76 balte Jubbolpore were also offered and bought In.

Sisal.—In sales this week there were offered 531 bales of wblob only 158 sold at £13 to £27-5,

Isinglass.—The 10tb aeries of sales were held this ***yrook,*** andflSl pdakagea srora oatnlogned. There WAS a 'good demMiJ, end 'about one half •old at good raton. Bombay, 4S3 packages were eff^^red of which l(77 soli. Kurrnohl leaf was si qbtly easier and sold, for good palish at 2-5 to 2-7 reddish to fair palish 2 to 2-4. derk red stout a:: 1-8 to 1-9, thin dark and fatty 1-4, Bombay Tongue DOW fair palish 3-1 to 3-2. reddish to red and fatty 2*4 to 2-7, riokInga 1-9 old good palish 2-5. ordinary small 1-7 purse good pale s:x>at 1-5, midding to fair palish at 10 12d. to 1*1 ordinary 5i to 9 1-2d. bladder good 2-0 to 2*7, thin to fair 1-0 to 1*0, Floats or Musea ordinary to fsdr 1-1 to 1-2.

Kapco —The market remains unchanged. For ordinary good fair quality we quote 4 f-4d c. I. e. ard 4 3-4d to 5d p T lb oo the spo;.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market remains quiet. •Wo quote for •pot parcels 7 3-4d. In Auetlona last week tbsre were offered 10 oisee, but were ▪bought in.

Maee.^Market remains quiet. There were 4 oases pickings in this week's Auctions and sold at 1. Bombay wild Of 11 oases offered 3 sold, fafr brownish at 2 l'2d.

Nutmegs.—||forkot remains unebang>d, 4 cases of Penang offered and bought la OO's at 2, 190's at ICd, aflo 111 bags Singapore offered of which 39 sold Cos 1-3, and 79's at l'-1.

Pepper.—Black-Market remains unohangsd. There were only Ho bags Aleppy offered in this weeks sales but bought In at 5 3 4 for fair. We quote for October December shipment 5*13-l0d, and January March 5 3 8d landed terms.

White Mnaket; remrinsqui t. In sale this week there were offered 20 cases and 103 bags Singapore but were bought In, Ono in ca es at lid, and good at 9 f*4d.47 bags small and shrivelled Singapore, ohsracter were taken out at 8d. Business has been done in Ccücbar-November and Octubor-Deo mbor sbipmen at 7'13-l'id o f. f. delivered weights.

Rubber.—The market for Fine hard Para is steady but quiet. We quote 5-4 per lb. In sales last week theie were offered 24 packages and chiefly sold. Mixed biscuits at 0*1 to 0-2 *l* lot at 0 3-4d, rather dark Biscuit^ 5, eo.ap-good 5 to 5 1 3 4 per lb.

Tamarinds.—In sale lait week there were offered 5 casks of Kast Indlaa bu; bought in at 8-0.

Turmeric,—In sales last week tbsre were offered 50 bags Madras but were bought in at 18 for bright Oolory Finger.

Tea.—In sales this week there were offered 44.400 packag-B against 43,000 last ws^. Sales have passed off with a good spirit f nd an active demand. For common grades the recent prices have still been maintained, prices being In favour of Sellers. For fine liquoring Invoices good prices have b3€n paid. The b^t averages realised are as follows :—Darjheeling-Rungmook Bstate 1-3 3-4, Amboorla Kstate I. Tukvar Co., 11 3-4d. Caehai* and Sky lhet-Maadebee 7 l-4d. Phuloberrla 0 3-4d. S. Wynaad-Achoor Bstate 5 i*2d, and ArrapetCa Kstatè 5 1 4d,

NATURE'S SECRETS REVEALED.

Just as the sculptor knows that there is a statue enshrined in a rough block of marble, so also the scientist knows that Nature holds many secrets, which, when revealed, prove of great benefit to mankind. How to preserve health, and thereby prolong life, was one of Nature's secrets, until it was revealed, to the world through the medium of modern science. After long re.soarch and many scientific tests and analyses, an eminent scientist discovered a valuable vegetable substance, which, when combined with other vegetable essences, enabled him to produce the most perfect and convenieni medicine of the present age. This medicine was compounded in the form of small beans, which 'ooing unequalled in their operation on the liver and its secretion of bile, wore called Hile Beans.

By moans of this marvellous spécifiê the sick have been made well, the weak made strong, and life for all has been lengthened and brightened. There is only one medicine— Hile Beans— which possesses such health-giving properties, and this mediciuo is Nature's own remedy for Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestan. Headache, Piles, l impies, Fla^lence, Debility, Dizziness, Anaemia, Female Ailments, Ulcers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all Liver and iStomach Complaints.

Day by Day Bile Beans are growing in popularity, and already they have been tested and tried by millions of people. The consumption of Bile Beans has increased twelve-fold in four years, and at the present hour the increase still continues. This fact alone proves that Bile Beans have superseded the old-fashioned remedies of forty or fifty years ago, which contain probably aloes, mercury, and other harmful drugs.

For curing every ailment originating in a disordered liver. Bile Beans are unequalled, and users everywhere testify to tnpir eXCell6nCO. l5iIG **Beans nave wrongnt miraculous cures, and this can be proven by tbe unsolicited testimony of innumerable users. What** Bile **Beans have done for others they can certainly do for you.**

THE STOM.ACa'S DAY'S WORK.

Did you evai' t'aink wh-it an amount of hard work the stomach has to do in a day? If once you think of it youll not wonder that it occasionally needs a Bile Bean to help it to get through. Here are a few items which the stomach of a normal man or woman has to perform daily :—

Turn six to ten po'i nds of solid food into a semi-liquid state.

Digest that amount, turning it into a form from which it may be made into bone, muscle, or other tissues.

Make its own supply of gastric juice to digest with— ten to twenty pints per day.

Keep up an internal heat of 100 degrees (F).

Every time cold fluids are drunk this temperature is reduced and must be brought up again before the work can go on.

All this work must be done despite adverse conditions. The temperature of ice cream is about 30 degrees. Think of the shock the stomach working at 100 degrees has to get over when ice cream is taken. Yet it recovers itself and goes on with its work. Once it is deranged, however, it throws all the other organs out of order. Hence the importance of applying Bile Beans as a corrective of stomach disorders immediately they are experienced*

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg., Go's Head ladian Depot 30, Strand Road, Oalcntta, on ^receipt of Prices ; Rs.1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs.6 Large size (containing three times the small) Rs.2-8 per bottle, 6 Bottles Rs 14/-.

Bombay Agents— Messrs Kemp ¿k Co.

sample of

Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will bo sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it, together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg., Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Galcntta. Write address clearly.

«»Bombay Gazette," 7th Hovember, 190QJ

DOMESTIC OCCDJRRENCES.

THE Charge for Annoancements of BnmiB, ItAKoaan XteATOB and MneofOAkf Notice (which must be authentioated by the name and adilress of the sender! l* Rs* 2 for Mx lines or lees and 8 as. for every tional linee. CASH striotly in AnvAifOK.

POONA.

DEATH.

a-V». Novombor 3, it 23, Qaeen's Gardens, Poona, Charles Prid-aux Pox, District Kngtneer,a. M. Railway.

OTHKR PRBStDSNCIEB.

BATSMAN—October 26. at StTbomaa* Mount, the wife oC w F Hateman, Madras Survey, of a son.

VAUGHAN—November 7, at Pelghat, tbe wife of O H Vaughan, *of* a SCM.

MARRIAGE.

HEO<iUET—DAVIS—October Chagh Of - Our I f^dw of Happy Voyage* Cullen Plaoa. Howrah, Michael Charles Francis Heoquot to Martha Anne Davis.

DRATRS.

CRR^^.—November 3, at Calcutta, James Croois.of Hastings. agod 65 years.

REP|PEIR—October 26 at the remeneo of Mr W Todd, at Bina, John Peppcr, (Glostc-r Rosimentl), late Smgrant-Instructor, G I P Rmlway Volutcers, aged 48 years.

PLEASANT COD LIVER, OIL.

The usual objection towards Cod Liver Oil is in its obnoxious taste. In Kemp's

SAVOURY EMULSION

OF

coo LIVER, OIL

this is obviated. By a careful blending which in no way minimises the elfect of the Oil, a preparation is obtained which is a certain and pleasing cure for diseases of the chest. It strengthens the tissues clears away all superfluous matter and acts like a charm upon the breathing organs.

Price per bottle Ro 1 and Rs. 1-12,

KEMP ife CO., ED.,
THE CilE.MISTS.
ELPHIN3TONL CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOAIBAY.

TO-DAY.

San risos, 3h. 3JO. San sHs. 5h. 24m. High water. 9-25in., 9-154. Low watai*, l-ödoi.. 2-45a.

Arrival of Ljrd nod L^df CJ.ZJU, Victoria Terminas, 9 a.m. O. T.)

Trlair^" ¿ o?KoV«rVra" Vlotorl* Terminus. i-35p.m (i X.)

Noveltj Theatre Alvaro and Ziman*. performanc».

Si^TKiNQ OP A JOU.-IT DOAT.—On sundafabouti 4 p.m. a jolly boat No. 2dj8. in cbar,{a *ut* TinUal Kaos Mabomed. was proceedjiijjc tio Mody Binder frjin Uolaba laden with fish whoa whilst opposite to the Colaba Li^hc House, it was run into and sunk oy a prow. No lives were l"t. tbo total damnèe being estimate l at ubere It>. 37D.

RG-OPENINQ OF HIGH Cotrar.—Tho Boiubiy High Court re-opened yesterday on tha t'drm'natiou of tho Ootubar vacation. On tha Appallate Sid*. Ihs Chief Justice presided svith the Hrn Mr. Justice Batty in une of th.' courts ; and iho Hon. Mr. Justice Russell with the Hjn Mr. Justlc-3 Aston lu anuchcr. On the Original Side of the Ojurt, the Han. Mr. Justice Tye.jee the Hoa Mr. Justice Coandavarkar. and the Uoo. Mr Justice Batoheljr presided lu the three division C'juits respectively.

THEFT AND BnaoLAny.—Mtnickbti, widiw of 'Vaji Wardbandas residing at .Vlatunga. reported to the polios that on tho night of Sunday last her house was broken Into and t.vo truoks ooncalninu Jeweiliy and SVaring apparei. collectively valued about Rs. 7.304 wore missing, it was when the crunks were b9in{ broken opon in a sweeper's KUlley dote b/, thaO she was awakened and on an al›im from her, the bur^larA stola avray ornaments vaiuad at Ha 3 500 It'om the tranks, leavlcif. tbe rest oC the property there.

POSTAL NOTICBS.—MAUs for tho Seychelles, Lama, Mombasa. Ibo, Obiodi, D-tr-cs-Salaacn. Zanzii^ar. (Jatlimaoe, Moxainblqua, H)ira and D^lagoa Hay per extra S.B. Patiala win ba closed at the General Post OiHoe at 4 p in. tO'inorra>v. Sp3oially super* scribed correspondence for Nà'.aK Capo Colony and other plHO.*fl In S^uth Africa will also bs forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ma ritius per extra ›. s. Seconder will bs clos-'d at th) General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. on Friday, the luth instant.

Masio AT TSR APOXXO BUHOBH.—The Bunder String Band will play tha following programme of music at Massr-i. \YoH. Green ScCo.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day. during dinner hours

March..........	Frich Qewot	.............•.A Franz
Ovortnro	.Lea Porles O'Or..,^	...........K Ouvksr
Valse	Torero	...Transletear
Select'on	Gasino Girl	.......U Fiack
Polka	Lustig llrantlos	................H Ihiel
Coke Walk ...	Coonl'i md Contest	...A Pryor
Gavotte	^FlrsC Kls•.........	.....................A. Schubert
Galop.......»te.	Der Frate Ain Fiel....›..•	...Moinouko

CoiLD DsssBTiira.—At the Mazaron Police Court yesterday, Mr. Kersondas Cnabildas. Acting Second presidency Magistrate, conducted enquiries into acaso In wbich Inspector Cau'.y prosecuted Rama Govind, a Hindu labjuror, ag<"d thirty five years and living at .dazsgoii. unuer section 317 of the Indian Ponal Code with having abandonod a child named Rupabal. one month old. that was left in his care. Evidanoe showed chat one Kashibai who was the mother of tbe child left tt with the accused, on Sunday, to be taken care of by him who was hjr relative, but eome differ^nee haring arisen b.tween them, tbe aooosed left thJ child la the midst of a stock of dre-wood at a short dlstanoe from his place, when tha chi.ld was picked up by the pollOA to whom the mother had complained about tbe child being missed. The accused was committed to the Sessions,

AMasKMRNxa IN BOMBAT.—The qraat Mexican deo^ptioniss. Brofesaor Alvaro, who haa played for the last eight years on the ttaga In ditTarent parts of the world, comes tu Bombay for the first time having toured round Indie. 'Ha has a rsputatlon of a great maglotan and sleight of hand performer. Lately ba was engaged by tbe London Empire Oo., wben be wee the obiet attraotion. Ula prasentatlon of the Cave of Dens« has astonished Che public wherever he has bean. He prodooes from empty apaoa balky articles such as ba: rels. tables, cups and sauoera,tea, fruit and flowers, eto. With bis mysterious power be also prodneea from mid air living beings. He is acoompenied by Professor Zamen, hypnotist i› bo is a great› teaober and demonstrator of tho sol'-tnoe of hypnotism as it relates to Iha study of Psychology. Unlike other hypoo:iscs Professor Zamen talecta his snbjeols, from the spectators, for experimeniB. Alvaro end Zsmaa have badLunqnalified Buooees in India, They play in Bombsy foe tonight only at Che Novelty Theatca.

ADVfCB TO MOTHXRS.—Are you broken in yoor rest by siok ehitd sal&riiiH with tbe pain of cuUtox feetb! Goat onoe to a chemist and get a bottle oC Mrs Winslow s Hoothing Syrap. It wil lrelieve tho poor salEsrer immediate y. it is honnlees and xdeasoat io taBte› it prodooes natwml qwet sleep by roUevlng the child from pqm aad the btuc drernb awakes os bright as a botton. it soothes the child, softens the gums, alleys pain relieves wind, regolotos the bowels and is the beet known remedy for dyeontery and (Uorrhena whether aristng trom tnrthlne: or other oaueea, Mrs. Winslow'e floothkig Symp Is soM hy Modlcino.dtalctefiT C^

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COB-PORATION.

RBPBESENTATION TO THE QOT-ERNMENT.

At tha Moaicipal Council Hall, yesterday after• noon, an Informal meeting of the members of tbe Bombay Mnnleipal Corporation was h3lA 'be Hon. Sir Peroxashaw M Mibta. President, prjsldii». to oonsider tbe right of tbe name of th. President of tbe Corporation, to be included amongst tboee named in tha Govemmsnt notifloation for rs* His Boyal Highness tbe Prinoe of Walee. liioding at the Apollo Buodsr.

In opening the preneedings of the mseUng the ▪President said that they werj invited et tr e aMSti^g to consider a snbjeot which they most have slmarlT gathered from the lccal papers of the day. But the fiiat qaeKion he svould put to them was srbeUter they approved of the prafence of the reprmenteilves of tho press and the members of the pabilo. Tbe meeting was rs Informal one and looking te s»›› D^nre of tbe subject to be discussed be sêmnld not like to do anything on his own single responsibility He thought it respeotful to tbo Corpora'lon that be sbould be guided by them In this matter,

Mr. Dinshaw E. Waeha spoke in tsvoor of tha reporters being allowed to be present at tbo lag In asmoobss be sedd It wss pabilo qnnotlon they had taken In band and at tnob. Is thoald be publicly dlsonssed.

Dr. N. H K. Sakbia wished tbe reportera to bO present at tbe meeting as bo said tbe ratopayswsws too were Interested In tbe matter. To b a mind tbe Bombay poblio and tbe press were also interested in tba matter In band.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardesbir Wadia thought It daairoable to abut out tbe reporters, bat be feared s»››*- somehow or other acooanu of the proeeediegi of tho meeting were to appear In panen. and if aooonnte wmatany late to find pobltoation In the Bombay dHllea. be thonght It fit, that reporters may bo allowed at tbe meeting to enaare eorr et rei«orta rather than allow garbled aocounte pobliabed.

Mr. James MaeDunald expressed bis opinion sK«s it woald bs unfortanate If anything that transpired at tbe meeting was msuM public.

Tbe President said be rgreed with tbe membera in bolding that the question was of publie interest, bat that was a preUu.enary meeUng they were bolding to oonsider privately tbe question In band.

Mr. \Vaeba feared that if tba men bers of tbe press werj asked to withdraw, the preoedioqs of ¿bar afternoon, ivould be misrepresented.

Tba President did not ibink there wss any reason to entertain tuoh feats, but ..hen. that was quite outside the real bearing of the point. Some of tbe members might like to speak more fretly than they would otherwise do at tho regular meolings to wbich tbe public hud an access.

On put.ing the questiuu to the vote, there wore wenty-sls voles recorded in favour of and sixteen against oüowlrg the reporters aud tbe membeis of tba public ro. lu ba present at tbo meeting, and eventually they were asked to withdraw, the matter being discussed in cam-ia.

As the close of the daltbsrations of tbo meeting the Munioipnl Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia. supplied the reporters with the following account ;—

Correspondenoe relating to the subject between the Municipali.y and the Govsrnmunt was piaoed on the table, and tha President explained to tho members the procedure followed «vben distinguished persons visited our shores, on vailocs other occasions, when the names of tho Prssident, tbe Municipal Commissicner and tba fiherid', and tbe Cbalrman of tbe B.noh of Justioee, and on ono occasion even tbe name of tbe Cba.rman of the Standing Committee were inoloded amongst those who were to receive Royal guests and others. A discnssion took plaoe, and all axpreused tbantselves in favour of a representation being mads to tbe Govarrment, explaining to them the foelieg ef iha meeting, and asking Oorernment to reconsider t›e matter becanse they thought, the city ought take a prominent part In tba reception to Xbcir Ko>al Highnesses in tha city itself. Mr. Harrison was lu fi.vour of tho proiscsulou. *bat he tried te explain tha. the idea of the Government seemed to have hc^n to arrange tbo recep lon of 'the Prince by repre.wnting ho Pr.sidenoy in cor place and the City in auother. Bat i. wss pomted out to him tbsd the City i.iui the Prosluoccy were in vited to receive their Prince, and the City being tbs most Important pa t ol our Presiileucy, the former was cutltlcd to have su iuiptr.nnt sbaie in the Presidency's recep ion t ▪the Piino Amonst those who spekd in fuv.ur uf in. king *a* r ptesi nlatiou to tbe Governii eut in the ui.tier, "-ere isir Bhalchandra Krishna, tbe Hun Mr lurahim Kahimtools. Mr, D. K. Wacba, Mr. James VcDonuid, Mr. J. BspUsta. Drs. Jenghtr Curse^ji; N. N. Katrak N. Sukbia and others. Mr. W, D. tshe|iparti. Municipal Commissioner strongly supparted the proposition of making a leprescutation to th.s Gov.rumeut in tha matter, which was ou being pat to tire vote, oairle«! ncm COD.

FANCY UliEïsS DANCE AT iMAZAGON.

THBRB was a sount of revelry by night,*' A very'enjoyable Fancy Drees Dance was held at the Club of tbo "ex-Btudenls'Uoion," on tha night of the 3rd inatant.wben writoi a c,/rrespondant music aroso with its Toluptuous swell, one was forcibly reminded of Byron's "Waterloo." Tha costomes were as varied and picturesque as they were attractlre. The jovial 'Trauip.*' 'all ta'.t lod and torn." was extremely harmless. 'Xhtre H'as none of Ihs stand and deliver ' hbsut him, although ha carried a bl.ck iborn to aid his liiuf. There was a 'Kstyavvar JuKirdar,' a third rats Chief not entitled (o nuy suluis, wl.h a somewhat En.z-llsh lingo about him. He fratertdsed with a small 'Khoja*' mho was stambling famously over Esperan o, an I just fiesn from ihs tailor. A fine sptciiuen uf bluil king. H.l's 'BulTetier" minus balbered, iut wholesome fear in several '* Bhanitas" troiu Memen land A stalwart "Puss in boots" kept the mice way, and a goed humoured "Pat OL-nry ' from Use famous town. Ol Llmeilck was guiltless of the virtuous shillalab. a roguish "Torcad..r' appaiently mistaking thn Ball Room lor a bull fight arena, made iremendoua onslaogbt on be I.dlos by Ailing fast and furious bis p ogramme, a sandy itustuched Leacar Serang wes heeving uii the filltwy tide of waitxes etc.

With apology to the fa.r SJX as th=y are so exac.ing, sweet mii.istcriog angala. shorn of wings. there shone in the Planetary system. "Mercniy" with ell the volaciltty of qnlcksilver an.t tbe winged messenger of ihe gods. Th» "Queen of U arts*' like tbe Apaelaas end Siouxs, who gloried in scalp had eimply scalped h-orts in abundance. Tha dashing *- Hosssr '* wes msrtlsl to her finger tips, to that a couple of sweet 'Zor asirians*' kept at e safe dlstsmce from this fioiy thinttold '▪Picxetta*' was a dainty pi'cs ut witchery, und spent u.och love on demure Utile Red Ridinghood." Several tried to shoot* io1 y" as tiie flies, but bed ‹ogive in to the sednctlons of a 'Puck of Cerda," the gambling propensity b'ing struuit. Uappy the being who bed a "Run of Luca, but treu lisuy, "Macy quit» conlrsity" dld'nt see the luo of suooass. until all iieart burnirg was chased by the perfume of a bonquoc of "Flo..r"rs*' plucxed ^^from a garden unknown, Tbo "Gipsy Dai.eer ** w.tb hor tambourini and Jingles was a veritable Z^garae of tho Magyar lyie. The uligb ened "IRX Centu.y" cleared away nil tha cobwebs from obfuscated brains.

Tbe memory of this Fancy Dreai Dance will live grocn for some time, aud when it begine to wither it is to ba hoped, proposals for another edUion will ba brought forward

The tun wexe.1 fust and furioas until 3-30 a.ni. wben tho National Anthem permitted nodding nature to seek some rest. Much thank» are due to our deer Seoretary Mr. R. Keating and his able oo-edjutor% for making the etlarr a suooass.

MrCAKHosro---------------	The Trsmp
MrFido	Katyewar Jsgirdar
Mr VOAUno	
Mr W. K t5ook -----------------	
MrJehb	Puss In Boots
[b H W ÜÖI^	PatO-Lsanr trUmorick
Ur Hush GlUsepis-----------	ToiTeador
MrJOsrter ----------------	Aascarretmng
MrO M POyns-------------	Memm
Mr A Oraosb.•------------------	Memon
MrCUento..........	Memon
MrUllento.....~~-.'-------.	Memm
MrRoain.......................	Toojoar Is Mcma

M'ssrs. ätenson, Sporrs, Kins. Harpon, IC For.>es, Sulloc, Bsmford. Q uaniAees. Fields. T Walsh J E Walsb. Smith, HanJon. K Wetet r. gam U Costa. BigglnB.

MiasCns^ -----------------	
Miss V Clews .	Sjneee os MesrSB
Mrs Car;or_------------	
Miss Klag------------------	
Mrs FraCM—	
Mrs Lydds ..racera'^^"+ racrae	iSSrfo rfa CkWGama
	...M...Oood Loch
Mrs F Joadte......«s«...«.	Mary Quite Oantroiqr
Mrs Jebb	tOthOt ary
mesFrotell -----------	M Kldinghood
H'ee' £rOocta NSooza Miao Moore,	Ctipey l------

Jidd. Miss jiailM . **Mr.** Steteonjgra HteDfcrdto **w Baandere* Mrs L BOWo«**

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1905.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR IN BOMBAY.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in concluding his review of the report on Abkari, writes: "It is sometimes asserted that an increase in the Excise revenue can never result from an improvement in the condition of the people, and must be solely due to the devices of Government. The fact is, however, indisputable and a chart showing the fluctuations of the Excise revenue, would also serve as a record of the seasons, good, bad and indifferent. I believe that the Excise returns for the past two years show that, given a succession of good seasons, this presidency is prepared for a burst of prosperity such as has been unknown for many years. Even those who deplore the expansion of the revenue derived from the taxation of alcohol and intoxicating drugs may find some consolation in the assurance that it is an infallible sign of an improvement in the material condition of the people." That being so the material condition of the European section of the public has improved as well as that of the native, for we find on a reference to the tabular statements, with which the report abounds, that whereas in 1903-04, the total imports of fermented liquors into Bombay aggregated 1,310,760 gallons, the quantity in 1904-5 was 1,673,856. Wines this year were 110,772 against 110,926, a falling off scarcely worth mentioning and 3,435 gallons of liqueurs principally creme de menthe, we fear, though Mr. Jenkins is too gallant to say so. Moreover, he refrains from giving us much of the detail as to the fluctuation in popularity of the various classes of imported alcoholic liquor, information which is duly set forth in the Karachi report, also in that of Aden. In Bombay much attention is devoted to country spirit. The greater part of the country liquor devoted consumed in the Presidency is made from the dried flowers of the mhowra tree which is common in some of the districts and Native States in Guzarat, in the western portion of the districts of Khandesh and Nasik and in the inland talukas of the Thana and Kolaba districts. Large quantities are also imported from the Central Provinces and no restriction is placed on the trade in flowers except in Thana and the adjacent talukas, and parts of Broach and Nasik. Toddy spirit is also drunk in and spirit made from sugar-cane molasses was used to a small extent in the Dharwar district.

In the Bombay Presidency last year, there were 2,521 shops licensed for the sale of country spirits, an increase of 48, but that increase is more apparent than real, for the previous years show those shops closed on account of prevalent scarcity and applications for their licenses were never again made. Still the people were thirstier and the total sales of country liquor where greater by 376,381 gallons than those of the previous twelve months and by 663,352 gallons than the average sales for the five previous years. The increases are attributed to the improvement in the condition of the labouring classes consequent on a good season and to the celebration of more marriages. But there were other causes in certain districts. In Poona, Satara and Belgaum, for example, the increase was principally due to a considerable reduction in the selling prices of country spirit caused by the fixing of maximum selling prices. The increase in Khandesh is ascribable among other causes to more efficient supervision and control over licensed shopkeepers and the prevention of illicit distillation. For the current year the still-head duty has been raised throughout the greater part of Khandesh and the question whether the duty should not be enhanced in the other districts which show increased consumption is under consideration. Under 'Country Spirit" we learn that the receipts from still-head duty was over seventy-six lakhs, an increase of almost eight and three-quarters. The revenue from toddy amounted to sixteen and a half lakhs. In Bombay City the people appear to drink steadily. There is very little change, but in Belgaum and Poona they are more fickle, sometimes preferring toddy and sometimes mhowra spirit and last year so great was the change from the one to the other that a much smaller number of trees were tapped. The secret perhaps was that the demand for toddy was curtailed by the fact that country spirit was obtainable at lower rates than in the previous year.

Native rum will not compete with country spirit, nor with foreign rum, and so far the licensed distiller has not made much money out of it. During the year Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. took out a temporary license for the purpose of ascertaining whether a drinkable beer or stout can be produced in this country from malt and hop extract, by the British Beer Breweries' patent process. What the result was may be gathered from the laconic sentence with which the compiler closes the report: "The stock of malt liquor manufactured under this license was destroyed at the expiration of the term of the license." The issues of malt liquors from the brewery at Dapuri, were less by over sixty-five thousand gallons than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to increased imports of foreign fermented liquors due to the fact that the regimental canteens in Poona and up-country and other customers prefer beer of British manufacture. It is so alleged that the Indian Railways have given preferential rates over their lines to imported beer. Sind should be the happy hunting ground of the Temperance Missionary this season, for while we in Bombay comparatively with our population remain stationary, in Sind the rate of consumption has gone up from 2·6 to 3 drams per head. So much for country liquor. In European drinks we find Sind has gone up, for ale beer etc. have risen from 417,031 gallons to 637,936. This terrible increase is only slightly minimised by a fractional fall in brandy, whisky and other spirits and champagne, but even then the increase is from 601,173 to 810,236 possibly due to the change to Standard time and the longer unemployable hours they may have and probably not. But still we are extremely anxious for our competitor and would seriously commend the figures to the leaders of the Temperance Society.

THE SERVICE OF WEI-HAI-WEI. REUTER informs us on the authority of "The Observer" that there is no intention by Great Britain to abandon Wei-hai-Wei. Presumably the brief message is backed by some authority, although our weekly contemporary is not much known now as a first purveyor of Official news Be the denial true or not, the withdrawal of the gunboats from police duty on the China Station has excited much adverse comment in the Far East where Sir John Fisher's naval reforms are not popular. China is a long way off, but English residents there have every right to claim some remembrance by the Powers that be, and there seems nothing unreasonable in their finding more satisfaction in a proper protection of the rivers and coasts of that Empire than in any comprehensive scheme to meet the rivalry of Germany or any other Power in home waters. Excellent as Admiral Fisher's scheme may be in many respects, we are inclined to agree that British residents in China have their claims which must be allowed. If the statement of the "Observer" be true it presumably means that the Far East is not to be allowed to work out its own salvation and its residents to be forced to take care of themselves. Our alliance with Japan undoubtedly strengthens our position and relieves us of a certain amount of police work in Chinese waters, but Japan is not going to do all our work for us, and however much the men may be wanted at home they are equally urgently needed to take care of our trade and the exiles who look after it. The sloops and gun-boats may not be of the first strength, but they have a very definite and clearly understood value and the services of the men who man them, it must be remembered, are not so much concerned with the possibility of war with a European Power as with the protection of British lives and interests in the great, awakening, but still very uncertain, Empire of China. That the scheme has been a gigantic triumph of organisation no one will deny but once more we would emphasise the fact that the Empire makes as great demands as England itself. Whereas in September 1904 the naval forces ready for war in the near seas were twenty-eight battleship and ten armoured cruisers, there are available to-day forty-there battleships and twenty armoured cruisers. In addition it should be remembered that the main force of this huge fleet will cruise in the Baltic where this frontier the British Empire has been threatened by the growth of the German Navy. Yet the presence of the fleet is no more a menace to Germany than it was in the old days of crusing in the Channel and Mediterrneau to France. For the time being the world's peace is more threateened in Europe than Asia, but as we have said before China is a long way from home and it is to be hoped the retention of Wei-hai-Wai will mean that our naval strength in Far Eastern waters is to be kept up to a high standard for all purposes. When that is assured, British residents in China will feel happier and trading interests will not be allowed to fall back for lack of security.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA. LADY THOMPSON, who has done so much in connection with the work of relief in Macedonia, has recently returned to England from a six months' visit to the disturbed area. After travelling in Bulgaria and taking charge during the summer of Mr. Mahony's orphanage at Sofia, Lady Thompson spent September in revisiting the districts of Monastir, Kastoria, and Ochrida in which the main operations of the Macedonian Relief Fund were carried out in the winter of 1903. It is pleasant to learn that in Kastoria, which she knows best, as it was in her charge at the time, there is little likelihood of further distress, and the people have now built fair houses for themselves. They expressed a lively gratitude to Lady Thompson, especially for the hospital she opened in Kastoria which was maintained in spite of much Turkish opposition; and the rugs and blankets of the Fund were still in use. Unfortunately the harvest has been a particularly poor one, but that troubles the Kastorian people less than the state of terror in which they live from the Greek irregulars Two Bulgarian villages had been visited by bands the night before Lady Thompson reached them and threatened with massacre if they did not return to the fold of the Patriarchate. The country was so unsafe from this cause that no peasants were to be seen on the road, except on market-day, when all came in a body, and outlying houses are invariably deserted. Life, as a whole, Lady Thompson was told, is far more unsafe than it was before the insurrection. We may hope that the Roumanian intervention may have led to an improvement in this respect. The Ochrida district is much poorer than Kastaria, and rebuilding has not gone on nearly so fast. However, Lady Thompson found it the general opinion that everyone would get through the winter "with difficulty," which it is to be feared is much the normal condition in these upland valleys. Here again the grievance of the people is no longer so much economic as social—not against the Greeks this time, for here the Bulgarians have it all their own way in the ecclesiastical question, but against the Turkish beys and soldiers, mainly Albanians, who have always made the Christians of this district just across the border their special prey.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION. IT is no use the Corporation fighting now for the privileges of its Chairman, but immediately the Prince has gone, it must do so tooth and nail. To omit the President from the list of those meeting persons of distinction is a slight to the President, to the Corporation and to the people who elect them and who after all pay the money. That is a point which must never be lost sight of. It matters not that the Municipal Commissioner and the Sheriff have also been omitted. We should like to see the Lord Mayor of London omitted from any similar function which took place in the great city. The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the Lord Mayor of Bombay, and must hereafter take care that he is treated as such. Let no time be wasted. And if the Municipal efforts are unavailing, let the people be spared the expense of the caskets and the humiliation both of having a ridiculous address thrust in them and having their chief representative left out among the crowd.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m., on November 5, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

FRESH atrocities are reported from the Caucasus where anarchy is still rife.

THE railway strike in Russia is ending and traffic has been resumed. Disturbances especially anti-Jewish riots are reported from every corner of the Empire.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. DUPERIER, Director-General of Military Works, returns to India on the 19th November at the expiration of eight months' combined leave.

THE goods traffic on B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th October 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 212,317 mds. and Rs. 51,896 in the earnings.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to offer the Nawab of Dacca, a seat for two years on the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

AMONG those who had taken passages for India at the end of last month were Sir Philip and Lady Hutchins. Sir Phillip entered the Madras Civil Service in the Mutiny year, and has been Member of the Council of India since 1898.

MR. T. H HOLLAND, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, left Simla on the 31st ultimo, for a tour in Rajputana, including a visit to Makrana for the purpose of selecting the land to be taken up for quarrying the marble required for the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta.

IT is amazing to read some of the contributions to the London, newspapers says the "Pioneer," on the subject of the defence of India against possible attack from the Central Asian direction. Since Lord Kitchener began his work of redistribution of the garrison in this country, with a view to placing nine Divisions in the field, there has been a flood of ill-informed comment on the strategical position in the Middle East. The sanction recently given to the building of some thirty miles of railway from Peshawar to a point north of Lanbi Kotal has revived discussion, and the "Standard" has lent its columns to the publication of a wonderful letter signed "Asiaticus." The writer claims apparently to have special knowledge of the conditions under which the great war of the future is to be waged. He makes light of the physical obstacles to the march of a Russian army across Afghanistan, and of the resistance that the Afghans would offer, omitting all reference to the important questoion of fuel, food and forage, and boldly asserts that "Russian troops would be entering the Afridi and Orakzai valleys (apart from the Khyber itself) long before an effective British force could be mustered to bar their way." This is sheer nonsense, and is only equalled by the statement that admittedly Russia can pounce upon Herat and day in the week, or at any rate long before we can concenrate a sufficient force at Peshawar to hurl back the invader. Ignorant strategists in India might humbly submit that at Quetta and not at Peshawar would concentration take place to counteract the seizure of Herat. "Asiaticus" has a scheme of his own that would make everything safe. He would extend the Quetta-Nushki railway across the desert to Robat and thence to Nasratabad the capital of Seistan. That would bring our railhead within two or three days' marches of Herat: and in the event of an impending rupture we could pour as many troops into the Helmand Valley as might be required to check Russian raiders. As Nasratabad is nearly 250 miles from Herat and as much of the country along the route is waterless plain, the army that would cover the distance in two or three days must be a phantom one. As for the expense of the Nushki-Nasratabad Railway we are actually told that it is safe to prophecy a bright financial prospect for a railroad in those parts! Thousands of Mahomedans are said to be using the desert route for pilgrimages to Mashad and the holy cities of Eastern Persia, the enterprising Native trader would be attracted, and infalliably we should see little townships springing up along the line of railway, especially at those points where irrigation permits of the soil being cultivated. As the shallow wells along the route afford water for only a few score camels and men at the various haltin places, one may well ask where the irrigation comes in. The Helmand Valley can best be reached through Kandahar, less than seventy miles from the present railhead at New Chaman, and one does not need to go round 500 or 600 miles via Nasrabad to gain access to it. Seistan is doubtless important from the ultra-stategical point of view, but if a railway has to be built in that direction, it should start from Karachi, the sea base. Public opinion at Home fortunately, is not likely to be materially influenced by the writing of "Asiaticus" or other amateur strategists, but if they are at the pain to make contribution to a very difficult subject, they should be sure of a few simple facts to begin with.

AMONG the many little things which the Paris Municipal Councillors will learn from their visit to London, says a note in the "Evening Standard," will be the true and correct titular description of some of the distinguished men of England whose names appear from time to time in the French Press. Lord Kitchener was for long a tremendous stumbling-block to them. Finally they reduced the title and rank to this: Sir Dar Kitchener, Duke of Khartoum member of the Chamber of Lords, Chief of the Military Council of Great Britain, and Governor-General of the Central Africa Indies Attempts correctly to describe Lord Milner and Lord Roberts were not more happy. The first-named worked out as "Le Lord Millionaire," while the Field-Marshal was certainly not recognisable as "Le Venerable Robert." The Frenchman, of course, has his laugh at our mishaps of this kind but we must have ours at his.

THE death is announced of Lady Currie, which took place suddenly at Harrogate on Friday night, October 13, after an illness extending over two months. She was the eldest daughter of Charles James Montgomerie Lamb, and married, first, Mr. Henry Sydenham Singleton, who died in 1893, and, secondly, Lord Currie, late British Ambassador at Rome, in 1894. Lady Currie was widely known in literary circles as an author under the pseudonym of "Violet Fane." Her best known publications are "Dawn to Noon," 1872; "Denzil Place," 1875; "The Queen of the Fairies," 1877; "The Edwin and Angelina Papers," 1878; "Collected Verses," 1880; "Sophy; or, "The Adventures of a Savage," 1881; "Through Love and War," 1886. She was a regular contributor to leading periodicals of articles bearing on the Near East.

THE NATION AND THE ARMY.

AN AMPLIFICATION.

(BY A CIVILIAN.)

WHETHER "A Soldier's" diagnosis of the cause of complaints against the extension of military expedition is true or not, there is little doubt that the prescription for military ineffectiveness which, he thinks, immediately appropriate and practicable is on the right lines. It will be by beginning at the schools that a sound, practical and comparatively inexpensive military system will be built up. The purpose of the present article is to extend what is as yet but a suggestion into something like a plan.

The present writer was educated at a Board school in a rather less than middle-sized English town. The headmaster of that school was a remarkable man in many ways, and amongst other things he knew the value of drill to the discipline of a school, as well as the innate love of soldiering in the great majority of boys. On Friday afternoons, therefore, all classes in and above Standard IV. turned out to drill. A retired sergeant of the Buffs came to the school, dressed, legally or illegally, in uniform (I believe it was the uniform of the Volunteers to whom he had been instructor), with shining medals on his breast. Each boy had to purchase one broom handle, which cost a penny. In addition, he had to embellish it with a red flag—turkey red, shaped pennon like and hemmed by mother or sister. So armed we fell in; a brave array on a fine summer afternoon. The scheme of drill was gradually developed until, by the end of twelve months, Standarad IV. could do its company drill; it had its teachers for company officers, and big boys from Standard VII. for non-coms. But Standards V., VI., VII. had gone farther. They could march, and wheel, and deploy; they could go through the bayonet exercise with vigour and precision; and for probably two thrilling minutes at the end of drill all the upper classes of the school stood grimly in square, prepared to receive any cavalry bold enough to charge, with an appropriate welcome. All the non-commissioned and company officers of the upper classes were boys, and they knew at least their drill-duties perfectly. The present writer occupied the double post of major and sergeant-major for the battalion! This was the summit of school-boy military ambition, and I have never been so proud of any position since. On one day in the year we marched a solid mass of 300 or so (it was a very big Board school), to the park, dozen of the Volunteer band, with blaring trumpets, ahead of us, and myself, brusting with pride and dignity leading the column, and were reviewed by the local Votunteer commandant. Enthusiastic Volunteer sergeants were known to lose half a day's work on this great day, and to confess, half with sorrow, half with paternal pride, that the 2nd Chalkshire R. V. were not in it with the schoolboys. After we had listened, in hollow square, to the commendation of the commandant, we used to see the adjutant compliment our sergeant on the smartness and precision of the drill; and as we moved to the buns and ginger-beer, with an attack on which the proceedings terminated, we could hear "Old Grizzly," who had so often been down on us in the drills muttering proudly to himself that "They'd lick the Guards hollow." Whether the Guards need fear a well-drilled elementary school or not, it is certain that boys can be taught all the barrack-yard drill and more; that if it be properly conducted, such drill is attractive to the children, and will even "fetch-up the attendance" (I never heard of much of the usual Friday afternoon truanting in this school); that it need not interfere with ordinary physical exercises, and that it is a benefit to the discipline and espirt de corps of the school. We, indeed, went a good deal farther than ordinary barrack-yard drill; we used the neighbouring streets, which were quite, as the scene of warlike operations with the approval of the housewives of neighbourhood.

So far my military training went, but no farther. Probably the drill I learned is now old-fashioned, but if I had to fall in with a company to-day I should not have forgotten what prompt, lightening-like obedience and what steadiness mean. I could learn any novelties in a week, for an undrilled man's month. We learn to skate in summer, and, if not as lissom as in those old days, I see my drill to-day in the light of knowledge which time has brought.

Some may object to school drill because of its inculcating the military spirit. I believe this to be a fanciful objection. I reached the very summit of juvenile military ambition, and to-day I am a Liberal and an advocate of peace, because my history shows me that the wars which have not been insane, or at least futile, can be numbered almost on one's finger-ends. And of the boys who drilled with me, some, it is true, were Imperial Yeomen, some are soldiers, some sailors, but the great majority are strong intelligent mechanics, managing trade unions and clubs, sidesmen or deacons at churches or chapels, members of the Peace Society or the Navy League, passive resisters, or what-not. They send a Liberal to Parliament by a big majority, and they are certainly no more militant in foreign politics than a similar set of men who were not drilled in their Board school days. I do not believe that the military training of youth would lead to what is known as militarism, especially if men are well enough educated to realise the finance of war. But most people will agree that we ought to make our country secure I shall probably never vote for any Minister who, in my opinion, has been instrumental in causing a war. But it does not follow that I must not therefore be prepared to fight in self-defence on occasion. Even if war were caused by a blunder of my own Government, I might find it necessary to help to defend my country; and war might be caused by the blunder or malevolence of other people's Government! It may be said that this argument leads straight to conscription. It might, but it does not. It is a question of degree. We must make preparations appropriate to the risk. There is such a thing as extravagant insurance; but its existence is no reason why we should not insure at all.

Drill, however, says "A Soldier," is not sufficient. Shooting is necessary. And to shooting, field cunning must be added. These matters present greater practical difficulties than the drill. Compulsory shooting and field training cannot be introduced into elementary schools. We shall have to interfere further with the liberty of youth, and we shall probably have to add something to the regulation of labour Now, the writer is one who believes in some further extensions of the principle of compulsory education. It is absurd to educate boys and girls up to fourteen, and leave them to run loose in their evenings after they leave the day school. It is only after children are fourteen that they can effectively be taught to think. I believe that attendance at evening continuation schools up to the age of sixteen should be made compulsory, though the character of the education now given in such schools should be somewhat changed. If such attendance were made compulsory, shooting and gymnastics could be made compulsory too, and would be attractive items in the curriculum. But, though "A Soldier" ought to join hands with certain educationist and agitate for compulsory night schools perhaps that end is not yet to be attained. Why, then, do not "A Soldier" and his like (including Lord Roberts) agitate for the utilisation of the evening continuation schools as they exist? Although these are attended only by a section of the youth of the country, yet in London in every provincial town, in most rural centres, and many villages, hudreds of thouands of boys, principally from fourteen to sixteen years old, are gathered in them yearly from September to Easter or Whitsuntide. "A Soldier" should, as his next practical stroke, induce the War Office to send down to each considerable centre a half-pay officer, who wants some work to brighten his probably at present miserable or useless existence, to organize cadet crops enlisted voluntarily in the night schools. These could have real weapons (not necessarily standard weapons if lighter ones are desirale) and they could be drilled on the two nights a week in which book learning is deserted. In the long summer evenings, when the schools are closed, the field cunning could be instilled. Boys would love to learn to stalk opposing pickets, to take cover skilfully during attack, and so fourth.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The railway strike in Russia is ending and the service of trains is being resumed.

Count de Witte has informed the strikers that their demands will be granted.

The police have tardily taken measures to end the slaughter of Jews at Odessa. Bloodshed continues elsewhere.

One hundred have been killed and six hundred wounded at Minsk.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Reports of serious anti-Semetic anti-Liberal rioting continue to be received from all directions from Archangel to Tiflis and Poland to Tomsk generally following so called patriotic, otherwise Conservative, demonstrations under the auspices of the Police mobs headed by the Imperial banner and portrait of the Tsar.

One hundred have been killed and wounded at Rostoffondon and the same at Krementchug.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A great Socialist demonstration was organised to take place at St. Petersburg to-day, but was abandoned owing to the stern threat from General Trepoff that he would repress any disturbances rigorously.

An official communication declares it to be indispensable for all classes to refrain from mutual friction in order to avoid disturbances which the Government must suppress for the protection of Russian citizens without distinction.

The resignation, of M. Bulygrine, Minister of the Interior, has been accepted.

THE FINLAND DIET.

Dictatorship Abolished.

A manifesto of the Tsar convokes the Finnish Diet for the 20th December, with a view to a revision of the electoral representation and abolishes the dictatorship.

Meanwhile four warships conveying ten thousand troops have anchored at Helsingfors.

ANARCHY IN THE CAUCASUS.

Further Atrocities.

Sporadic disturbances are reported in the Caucasus.

In the vicinity of Odessa eight factories have been wrecked and massacres accompanied by revolting barbarities have taken place. Eyes have been gouged out, tongues torn out with pincers and invalids burnt alive.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Commercial Treaty Question.

Negotiations for a German American Commercial treaty have been opened.

GERMANY AND ABYSSINIA.

Minister to be Appointed.

It is stated at Berlin that Germany intends to appoint a Minister to Abyssinia.

MEMORIAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Ceremony of Unveiling Performed,

Sir John Morley has unveiled the national memorial to Mr. Gladstone in the Strand. The Duke of Devonshire was present.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

The death is announced of Lord Montagu, causing a vacancy for the New Forest through the succession of the Hon Scott Montagu.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is the first Baron, the title having been created in 1885. Born on November 5, 1832, second son of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry he was also a grandson of the 2nd Marquis of Bath. In 1865, he married the Hon. Cecily Susan Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. He was educated at Eton and in 1861 became Conservative Member for Selkirkshire. He retained this seat until 1865 when he was elected for South Hampshire and sat until 1884. Since 1885, he was Hon. Col. of the 4th Hampshire Rifle Volunteers and was official Verderer of the New Forest from 1890 to 1892. His son the Hon. John Walter Edward Douglas Scott-Montagu is married to Cecil, eldest daughter of the 9th Marquis of Lothian. He has always been prominent in athletics, engineering and science. In 1887, he stroked the winning eight for New College, Oxford. He has travelled extensively both in India and the Far East. He acted as War Correspondent to the "Times" in the Matabele war and is well known as Editor of "The Car" and The "Car Magazine."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Sir Trevor Plowden.

Sir Trevor John Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I., was born in 1846 and had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service. He was at one time Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home and Foreign Departments and also served as Resident in Udaipur and Kashmir and before he retired, from 1891 to 1900 was British Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan. He was created, a K.C.S.I. 1898.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m., to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WEI-HAI-WEI QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Observer" states that Great Britain does not intend to abandon Wei-hai-Wei.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

The report of the Committee appointed by King Leopold to investigate into the Congo atrocities declares that many of the allegations are unfounded, but that many abuses exist in the rubber traffic. It recommends that no fresh rubber concessions be given and the strictest supervision be made over existing concessions. The report makes various other recommendations for improved administration.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

M. Deroulede has arrived.

CORPUS CHRISTI FESTIVAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

This annual fastival which is looked forward to with great interest by the Catholic community of Poona, took place, last evening, at the Church of St. Xavier, which is well-known for its elaborate and impressive ceremonies, and in this festival, all the aid of religious pomp and pageantry are requisitioned by the faithful, who on this occasion with awe and reverence, carry in procession the "Living Host" by their accredited Minister of God, and by their devotional attitude show the faith that is in them. The Services began at 5 p.m , by the Rev. Father Jurgens, S. J. preaching an eloquent and impressive sermon, on the burning faith that Catholics should have, in the real presence of their Lord the Christ. After this a procession was formed which wended its way out of the church to the prettily decorated temporary altars erected along the route. The whole Catholic population of Poona took part in the procession, which was rendered very picturesque by the presence of the Sodalities and Confraternities, with their banners and insignias, while the flower girls in spotless white, who preceded, threw flowers in front of the Monstrance carried by his Lordship Bishop Dr. Bider Linden, and the censors, who continually incensed under the canopy, made the immediate entourage of the sacred Presence, reverentially beautiful. As the processionists devoutly and with strict decorum progressed from altar to altar, hundreds of voices sung some of the most soul stirring Catholic hymns. After the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given at the temporary altars, the procession re-entered the precincts of the church, and proceeded to the altar arranged in the parlour of the Convent, which was transformed into a beautiful chapel by the pious nuns. After the service here the congregation re-entered the church, when for the last time solemn Benediction was given, and this most impressive ceremony brought to a close.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Major Cotgrave, 38th Horse, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment vice Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, retired.

Major Mackay is appointed Commandant and Major Dewing, 2nd-in-Command, of the 76th Punjabis vice Colonel Jackson whose tenure is about to expire.

Lieutenant Burnett, 101st Grenadiers, is transferred to the Burma Division for appointment to the 72nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Murray, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Major Williamson, 21st Punjabis, is appointed Assistant Registration Officer.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 6.

Lt. R. C. Ross, 6th Jat-Inft, from leave, from England.
Capt. G. Makine, King's R. Rifles, on duty, from Ranikhet.
Major-General A. K. Martin, J. A., from leave from England.
Lt Col. H. S. G. Hall, S. and T. Corps.
Lt. Smith, 33th Punjabis from leave, from Australia
Major G.W. Johnson, 29th Punj. from furlo, from England
Capt R S St. John, 20th D C O Inft, from furlo, from England.
Lt. J. A. Savage, Northampton, on duty, from South Africa.
Lt. S. C, Goater, Army Education, on duty, from Poona
Lt. J. Kennedy, A and S High, on duty, from Poona.
Lt. H. R. Bruce, A and S High, on duty, from Poona.
Lt. J, G. Bell, R. A. M. C. on duty from Belgaum.
Capt. W.L.Cotton, 98th Inft., on duty, from China.
Lt. C. H. Bayley, I. A. from leave, from England.
Capt. C. D. Duxbury, S and T C, on duty, from Poona.
Lt. Col. J, H. Bull, I. M. S on duty, from Poona.
Lt J. D. Boase, R. F. A. from leave from England.

DEPARTURES NOVEMBER 6.

Captain J. H. Bailly, Shropshire L. I. on duty, from Mombassa.
Lt. R, C. Ross, 6th Jat L. I., from leave, to Jhansi.
Major-Genl, A. R. Martin, J A, from leave, to Bareilly.
Major A. Williams, S. and T. Corps, from leave to Rawalpindi.
Lt. A. S. Hall, S and T. Corps. from furlo, to Naini Tal.
Lt C. P. C. Plowden, 6th Jat L. I. from leave to Naini Tal.
Capt. R. S. St. John, 20th Inft on furlo to Mian Mir
Major G. W. Johnson, 26th Punj, on leave, to Jullundev.
Lt. H. Mallay, 5th G, Rifles from leave, to Abbottabad.
Lt. G, O. Boase, on duty, Kirkee.

OVERWORKED TELEGRAPH MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone in Bombay is looking forward to the coming Royal Visit with pleasure. All will get some holidays to enjoy the pleasant sights and festivities. But why should the men of the Telegraph Department look upon the Royal Visit with dread! Wherever one goes, if there should be a man from the Government Telegraphs out he pours his long tale of grievances. They say they will get no holidays, and their lot during the next few months will be that of galley slaves. Though Lord Curzon prides himself he has done away with fines in Government offices, they run rampant and the men are fined heavily or lightly for every little thing. They are made to overwork in an undermanned office. They say that they are men who would never grumble so long the thing can be put up with. You rightly said the other day in your Editorial columns that the press messages are mutilated because perhaps the office is undermanned and overworked. There is no time to think or no one to compare; the work is done under the greatest pressure. Press messages being the longest suffer the most The men hope that the D G. will remove the hardships and save them from the present harassment. If they are not, and men speedily sent who understand the feelings of the signallers they are determined to carry on a joint agitation to the D. G. and the Government of India, like the Sea Post office men.—Yours, etc.,

KNIGHT-ERRANT.

KANDY TO NEWERA ELIYA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWERA ELIYA, Oct. 29.

THE train journey from Kandy to Nanuoya reveals the extent to which tea has taken possession of the higher ground of this part of Ceylon. Every inch within range of sight was planted with it. The estates—it is a Griffin-error to call them "tea-gardens" run for miles covering the hills. Up the steepest and least likely looking slopes with channels cut crosswise for the drainage or irrigation. Some tracts through which huge rocks crop up, and few patches are clear, nevertheless have tea bushes in all their crevices and strange to say they look as healthy and flourishing as in the more alluvial soil elsewhere. The shade-trees change their nature the higher one goes. The silky oak or grevillea robasta in many places makes way for the Eucalyptus, sometimes scattered over the plantations, sometimes in regular rows, according as they are wanted to break the wind or mitigate the sun. Everywhere the utmost neatness prevailed; not a weed was to be seen, except in the fences which were rich with wild and interesting growths, profuse enough to testify to the labour expended on the clean tea-fields. The forest and jungle have been so vigorously cleared that the distance from which the timber required in drying the leaf has to be carried, adds immensely to the outlay of the planters. The only trees standing for miles are the slender ones absolutely needed for sun and wind-shades. The railway that winds through the range of green lofty hills from Kandy to Nanuoya, and the toy line that takes the traveller on from there to Newera Eliya, are some of the most interesting in the world. There are few tunnels, the curves of the hills being followed in the most patient way so that the beauties of the journey are visible practically the whole time. The engineering feats are nevertheless frequent enough to give many exciting moments; the train runs confidingly round sharp turns enabling the passengers to look in often at their neighbours in the other carriages, while they can also peer into the green depths of a valley at their feet, down which mountains torrents rush in white glancing waterfalls. It is quite waste of valuable time to read and foolish to attempt it for the views to be had at every instant of the rail-journey are much too fine to be left in favour of the most exciting novel ever penned.

At Nanuoya, the passengers change to a very narrow gauge railway, provided with the neatest and most unaccommodating carriages possible. There are no racks or other device to render them top-heavy, for they have to turn and twist incredibly often in order to circumvent most steep inclines for nine miles; the snake-like coiling round mountain-sides done by this toytrain far excelling the gymnastics performed in the broader and longer portion of the journey. As one ascends the air becomes more and more exhilerating and when at Nanuoya a number of tea-planters, enjoying a holiday joined the train it was not difficult to understand the high spirits and robust health that prompted them to indulge in all sorts of high jinks. They were going to expend their energies in Newera Eliya playing cricket, football and golf during the three Hindu holidays when their Tamil work-people cease from plucking tea-leaves and the estates are at a rest. As a specimen of what English people can do in this climate, yesterday may be taken as a fair sample. The day began with golf; there was a cricket match in the forenoon. A football contest in the afternoon and a dance at Grand Hotel in the evening, the players—home team and visitors—joining in all three with undimished zest. The estates seem absolutely deserted for these three days. Not a human being is to be seen all over their vast extent. To-morrow, the pluckers will be hard at work, making up for lost time in picking off the leaves that have had a chance to mature too much for delicacy of flavour.

The contrast between the trees and flora generally in this place and in Kandy is remarkable. Absolutely nothing remains of the hundreds of growing things, great and small, that one revelled in watching in the rich and luxuriant Kandyan woods. Here everything belongs to the temperate zone, but with an added brilliancy and luxuriance. Conifers of many varieties have been planted in profusion, and flourish exceedingly. The morning air is strongly perfumed with their wholesome scent, the gardens bloom with all kinds of European flowers, and many from other temperate parts of the world. Glorious white arum-lilies grow wild every and anywhere, down by the river, along the roadsides, and their beautiful lamp-like flowers brighten the shadiest glades. The lentana, that tropical weed so trustfully and foolishly introduced into Ceylon has disappeared at last from view and the blackberry bramble has taken its place, but far more modestly. The curious Keena tree, combining the outline of a Scotch fir with the leafage of an ordinary tree, gives a peculiar character to the woods. There are multitudes of other forest-trees, cousins of European or Australian well-known woods, and the rhododendron, just now only indicating by a shy blossom here and there that it is of the crimson variety, is evidently as indigenous as grass here. There are many cattle to be seen that show their English origin by their straight backs and general air; they have no sign of the humps which distinguishes the Indian variety, but some of them are made to work for their living, drawing carts, which they do uncommonly well and cheerfully. They have probably learned the lesson which all Anglo-Indian settlers, human or other, learn sooner or later that it is really the European who works most in the land of Buddha or of Vishnu.

There is not nearly so much variety in the surroundings of Newara Eliya as of Kandy, nor so much trouble taken in laying out the environs, though the climate is magnificent. The Bombayite feels envious of the glorious heights which, though at least ten degrees nearer the equator, place within easy reach of low country dwellers such a perfect sanitarium as this. What would not the Bombay Government be capable of if the Ghauts could elevate Mahableswar another two thousand feet! What wonders would it not perform in such invigorating air. Initiative, bold and rapid execution and independence of thought would be the sure and certain results of having such an Elysium within easy reach. Mahableshwar, as it is, barely renovates the jaded administrative mind, it does not raise it to heights where the conception and contemplation of great deeds are possible. How is it that by whatever road one leaves Bombay, one sees the same sordid squalid road-side scenes and dwellings? Loathsome are the sights afforded by villages in the immediate environs of Bombay. There is no remnant of the picturesque, it is all unmitigated dirt and squalor, the laws of hygiene or common decency have apparently never been imposed there or even hinted at. The contrast is borne in on the traveller in Ceylon by every village he passes through, low country or hill side. They testify, so far as we have yet seen, to a much higher ideal of what the home of the peasant or of the poor workman can be made by utilising the means within his power. There must be a guiding hand somewhere and a standard in the head of the ruler and the ruled which it has become the ingrained habit of the people to work up to. Whatever it is, the effect on the mind of a Bombay visitor to Ceylon is a mixture of admiration for the practical ways of the Island and shame for the supineness of the Bombay administration that permits such slovenly ideals of life to prevail in the neighbourhood of what her inhabitants are never tired of calling by high sounding titles.

LIEUT.-COL. A. J. SHULDHAM, retired, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died at Upper Norwood on Tuesday at the age of 82, served in the campaign of 1852-53 in Burma, attached to the 1st Madras Fusiliers, commanded a mixed detachment employed in quelling an insurrection in Bassein, receiving the medal with clasp for Pegu, and served with the Turkish contingent in the Crimea from Sept. 18, 1855, until the peace in the following year, receiving the Turkish medal.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

REHEARSAL OF THE PROCESSION.

GREAT Military activity prevailed yesterday morning in the streets of Bombay from the Apollo Bunder to Victoria Terminus. From 5 o'clock in the morning, detachments of infantry and squadrons of cavalry were seen issuing from their temporary encampments between Colaba and Marine Lines, wending their way towards Apollo Bunder, which formed a sort of "base of operations." All the troops that are to take part in the approaching Military display were not able to join in yesterday's morning's rehearsal, but all available men are expected to turn out this evening at 2-45 p.m., when the same programme will be gone over.

His Excellency Lord Lamington and staff, General Sir Archibald Hunter and Brigadier-General Greenfield and other staff officers were present yesterday morning and inspected the arrangement of the troops.

The Governor's Bodyguard in white tunics (which is their working dress) formed the head of the procession at Apollo Bunder. Together with these were a squadron of the 10th Royal Hussars and the detachment of Imperial Service Cadets. The Imperial Service Cadets, composed as they are of scions Princely houses, will undoubtedly attract considerable attention in full dress uniform. They are a body of very young men and from the way they sit their mounts, it is apparent that they have gone through careful training.

The road from Apollo Bunder to near the Y.M.C.A., rooms was lined by dismounted Hussars. From thence to the Floral Fountain men of the Royal Scots, Connaught Rangers and the Yorkshires took up the line. The Bombay and the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers had the road down to Victoria Terminus. The men of the various regiments being placed in position, two squadrons of Royal Horse Artillery with guns trailing behind them passed through the lines and trotted off to their encampment. Behind these came another detachment of cavalry with a squad of mounted police escorting the carriage in which their Royal Highnesses will ride. Following the Royal carriage rode the regiment of Imperial Cadets and the Governor's Bodyguard escorting another carriage similar to the first. Behind this came up the Deccan Horse mounted on their short sturdy ponies. The big horses of the Hussars contrasted markedly with the small-sized animals of the Deccan Horse.

When the mounted troops had passed through, the infantry were re-formed up and marched to their various destinations.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Archibald Hunter and Brigadier-General Greenfield rode down the whole line inspecting the troops. The different units presented arms as they rode past.

From yesterday morning's manoeuvres, the public will be able to form an idea of what is to take place on the memorable 9th, when their Royal Highnesses will arrive in this city.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite are expected to arrive at Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m., to-day. Part of the military reception was rehearsed yesterday. At 7-30 a.m. to-day, the dismounted troops in garrison will parade in front of Victoria Terminus. A guard-of-honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, with band, under the command of a Captain and two subalterns will be drawn up at the station platform to receive His Excellency. The garrison will be under the Command of Colonel Pearson, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment. The road from Victoria Terminus to Money School, via Cruickshank Road, will be lined by the following troops:—Royal Garrison Artillery (100 men); 2nd Battalion Royal Scots (150 men with band); 2nd Connaught Rangers (150 men); 104th Rifles (200 men and band); 113th Rifles (200 men); and 121st Pioneers (200 men). Units will be extended in single rank at two paces interval on both sides of the road. As His Excellency's carriage reaches the flank of each unit, arms will be presented and colours lowered. As His Excellency passes the British and Native Corps the first six bars of the National Anthem will be played by the bands of the Royal Scots and 104th Rifles respectively.

The Officer Commanding, P. Battery, R. H. A., will arrange to fire a salute of 31 guns as His Excellency alights from the train.

His Excellency's escort to Government House will be made up of a squadron of about 100 men of the 10th Royal Hussars and the men of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard. His Excellency the Viceroy will drive from Victoria Terminus via Cruickshank Road to Government House, Malabar Hill.

ARRIVAL OF LADY AMPTHILL.

Her Excellency Lady Ampthill arrived in Bombay at six o'clock yesterday morning by the Raichore Mail, from Madras, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. On arrival Her Excellency was received by Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and conducted to a Government House carriage and pair which was drawn up just outside the station in which Her Excellency was driven to Government House, Malabar Point. Her Excellency was attended by Captain Fife, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

ARRIVAL BY SEA.

His Highness Miza Maha Rao Shri Khengay Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E. etc., the Rao of Cutch, arrived yesterday morning by the, B.I.S.N. steamer "Lama" from Cutch Mandvi, and landed at the Apollo Bunder His Highness was accompanied by Kuar Kaluba C. I. E., Kuar Shri Vijarraji, Kuar Shri Godji, Colonel Abud, Political Agent, Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, the Dewan, Dr. Damania, the Medical Officer, Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai Jussabhai and other members of his suite. During his stay in Bombay His Highness will reside at Mr. Vasanji Trikumji Mulji's bungalow at Malabar Hill. By special arrangement His Highness and followers landed at Apollo Bunder.

The arrival being private, the usual Government Deputation and guard-of-honour was, at His Highness own desire, dispensed with, but a goodly assembly had collected at the pier to welcome His Highness.

His Highness the Nawab Jufer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur of Cambay started on Friday for Bombay with a retinue of 75 men. Leading citizens, pleaders and State officers gathered together on the platform to see off their popular Ruler.

When his Highness took his seat in one of the chairs arranged on the platform the ceremony of giving flowers commenced and lasted for more than 15 minutes. His Highness was virtually loaded with garlands. After the benediction was passed by the Shastri of the Sanskrit Pathshala, His Highness was escorted to the saloon by those assembled there. The train whistled and moved off amid a chorus of cheers. During his short stay in Bombay His Highness is to lodge in Nessi Kherajji Bungalow, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill. No pains have been spared to make the palace as attractive as possible as it is here that Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are to give a return visit to his Highness.

A meeting of the Kitte Bhandari Dharamasthan Managing Committee was recently held Messrs. K. G. Patual, Bole and Paweker and others were present and it was unanimously resolved that the kite Bhandari Hall be illuminated inside and outside on the 14th instant in connection with the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE INTERESTING CASKET.

THE following is a description of the Casket manufactured by Messrs. Barton Son & Co, Bangalore, to the order of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for presentation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Casket to hold the Address of Welcome from the Bombay Municipal Corporation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales is a unique specimen of the jewellers and silver-smiths art. It is composed of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, ebony, and sandalwood.

The Casket assumes the shape of a Cabinet gracefully curving outwards towards its base and very striking feature in it is a map of India which is shown on the front panel. The sea is represented in cold silver, while the land is in silver gilt; and the mountains are shown in high relief. All the important towns are precious stones; Calcutta. Bombay, Allahabad, Rangoon, and Dacca, all Provincial Capitals are represented by emeralds.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 24th October:—

THE PROPOSED MUSEUM.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 353 on the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, of the 5th October, regarding the Public Museum for Bombay.

Read again Government Resolution, dated the 21st June, placing the report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution, dated the 12th May 1904, to consider the question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay on the Editor's Table, Bombay, and stating that Government are considering the report.

Memorandum from the Political Department, dated the 25th August.

Transferring the following letter No, 1 dated the 24th idem, from the Secretary to the Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee:—

"I am requested to report, for the information of Government, that a Museum Sub-Committee consisting of the gentlemen been elected by the Royal Visit Fund Committee to deal with all the arrangements preliminary to the erection of a Museum in Bombay, including the proposed laying of the foundation stone by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the request of the Sub-Committee above referred to, I have the honour to inquire whether Government can see their way to make the whole of the plot of land known as the Crescent Site available free of charge for the erection of the Museum.

I am also requested to ascertain what the wishes of Government are in the matter of selection of an architect and the preparation of plans

Government letter to the Secretary to the Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, dated the 11th September.

"I am directed to inform you, with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 1, dated the 24th ultimo, that the whole of the Crecent Site will be available for the proposed Museum. The transfer of the site from the Bombay Improvement Trust in whom it is at present vested, will be arranged hereafter.

"On the subject of the preparation of plans for the Museum orders will be issued later."

Government letter to the Secretary. Royal Visit Fund Committee dated the 19th September.

"At the public meeting held in Bombay on the 14th August it was resolved that the permanent memorial of the visit of their Royal Highnesses to this Presidency and the City of Bombay should take the form of a Public Museum with Library Art Gallery, etc., and that a General Committee now known as the Royal Visit Fund Committee be appointed for inviting subscriptions and carrying out generally the objects of this meeting. A Sub-Committee has since been elected vide your letter No. 1, dated 24th August to deal with all the arrangments preliminary to the erection of a Museum in Bombay. It is understood that the functions of this Sub Committee will be completed when the ceremony of the memorials tone has been performed. The members of the Committee which was appointed by Government last years to advise regarding the need of a Museum are all of them members of the Sub-Committee above-mentioned, and I am directed to say this his Excellency the Governor in Council proposes with concurrence of the Executive of the Royal Visit Fund Committee to ask the members of the original Museum Committee together with other gentlemen, to advise Government generally on all questions that will arise subsequently regarding the Museum, its arrange for suitable designs being prepared and finally to carry through the project to its completion. This Committee will in fact relieve the Royal Visit Fund Committee of all the duties imposed upon it by the resolution passed at the meeting of the 14th August in connection with the Museum subsequent to the memorial stone ceremony except the collection of funds for the Museum. His Excellency, I am to say, does not anticipate that the Executive of the Royal Visit Fund Committee will have any objection to this procedure, and I am to request that I may be favoured with your assent as soon as possible."

Letter from the Secretary to the Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, date the 28th September:—

In reply to your letter dated 19th instant, I have the honour to state that the Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committe will consider itself functus officio as soon as the Royal Visit is over and that it, therefore, has no objections to urge to Government making whatever arrangements it thinks proper for the selection of a Committee, whether permanent or temporary, to advise Government generally on all questions that will arise subsequently regarding the proposed Museum.

Resolution.—In July 1904 Government appointed a Committee to consider question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay. The report of the Committee was published some weeks ago and will be commented on below. His Excellency the Governor in Council has been much gratified with the reception which has been accorded to the project for a Public Museum. The various expressions of sympathy which the report has elicited in the public press culminated with the proposal enthusiastically adopted at a largely attended public meeting in Bombay on 14th August, 1905, that the Museum should be the lasting memorial of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to this Presdency in 1905—06.

The Royal Visit Fund Committee was constituted at the same meeting and charged with the duty of collecting funds and carrying out the proposal.

Any immediate difficulty regarding funds for the construction of the Museum has been obviated by the handsome donation of three lakhs from Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and the liberal contribution of two and a-half lakhs from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which combined with the Government grant of three lakhs, are a sufficient provision with which a beginning can be made. Further contributions have been received by the Royal Visit Fund Committee among which is noticeable a donation of Rs. 12,000 from His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh who has expressed his desire of aiding a project which will benefit not only the City of Bombay but the whole Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the suggestion of the Museum Committee that the Crescent Site, which is at present vested in the Bombay Improvement Trust should be utilized for the Museum. The necessary steps for formally making the site available will be taken in due course.

The preparations for the laying of the memorial stone on this site by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are being made by a Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee.

To turn now to the report of the Committee. In the first place the cordial thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Committee for their full and valuable report. Subject to the following remarks their conclusions commend themselves generally to Government

The members of the Committee should be informed that Government are desirous of their further assistance, and that it is intended to ask them, with the help of some other gentlemen who will be added to their number to consider and advise Government in more detail regarding the scope of the Museum, to arrange for the preparation of suitable designs when the scope has been decided and finally to carry through the project. This proceeding has the concurrence for the Executive of the Royal Visit Fund Committee.

The Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee will have completed its duties with the ceremony to be performed by his Royal Highness, and the main duty of the Royal Visit Fund Committee in connection with the Museum will be the collection of funds.

The following remarks on the report of the Committee, dated the 2nd June, 1905, should be brought to the notice of the Committee when reconstituted:—

(a) It is proposed that the Museum should include sections devoted to Arts and Archaeology. Science and Natural History. His Excellency in Council considers that an industrial section, representative of the life of the people of Western India and its products, similar to that in Calcutta, would be a desirable adjunct.

(b) A spacious hall for public meetings, examinations and the like is advocated. Government think that a large public hall would be out of harmony with the scheme of the Museum, and it will occupy space which will be valuable to the Museum. A comparatively modest hall for meetings for scientific and instructional purposes would not be open to the same objection.

(c) The principal criticism must be directed to the proposal that the Museum of Science should be arranged to include a School of Science. The Central School of Science for the Bombay University, to which a reference is made, is a large and important scheme, for which the space and accomodation available in the Museum would be entirely inadequate. As a purely temporary measure the proposal might be accepted, but space will be required as the Museum expands, and it is feared that a temporary arrangement, which will be doubtless a convenience to the students of the Elphinstone College in particular, will tend to postpone the inception of the much-needed and larger project, The subject requires very careful consideration at the hands of scientific and educational experts.

(d) The general design of three separate buildings appears to suit the proposals submitted by the Committee, but in view of the above observations it may be necessary to reconsider it. When the scope of the Museum has been determined, the Committee should consider whether a prize should be offered for competition for the most suitable design or if an architect should be selected to draw up designs for approval.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Amateur Association.

ATHLETICS AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

THERE was plenty of amateur Association football on Saturday, as well as the usual long list of League games. Four ties in the London Charity Competition were decided, while a number of games in connection with the Amateur Cup were played. The games in the Charity Competition provided some heavy scoring, the winning sides registering seventeen goals to three. Dulwich Hamlets victory over Clapton on the ground of the last-mentioned came, perhaps, as a surprise to the home clubs supporters. But the margin was a narrow one, the Dulwich team winning by two goals to one. The Casuals gained the biggest victory, for at Tufnell Park they scored no fewer than half a dozen goals against the Old Westminsters, the latter failing to secure a point. The meeting of London Caledonians and Old Malvernians at Dulwich ended in favour of the first-named by five goals to one, while Ealing gained a meritorious success over Old Cathusians by four goals to one. Perhaps the most interesting of the ties in the Amateure Cup Competition was that between the new Crusaders and West Norwood. A week previously the first-named club, for which a large number of the Farnfield family, play gained a remarkable victory over Working, scoring sixteen times in the course of the game. The West Norwood team, however, have gained a pretty big reputation in the south of London, and it was thought that, with the advantage of ground, they would run the Crusaders very close. But the latter proved their superiority by scoring seven time to the three goals obtained by the Herne Hill team. In their last two matches the Crusaders have thus totalled no fewer than twenty-three goals—truly a remarkable performance.

Stoke have again had to vacate their position at the head of the senior division of the League. Their defeat on Saturday—the second of the season—by Birmingham, came as no surprise. The latter, it is true, had not quite come up to expectations during the opening month of the season, but it was realised by their supporters and others alike that the form they then showed was not true. They had the advantage of being at home on Saturday, and made full use of it by defeating Stoke by a couple of goals to nil. As a result, the last-mentioned club have descended to second place, a position they occupy with Derby County, though as the latter have a similar number of points to their credit, and a game in hand, they are in a slightly better position. As expected, Sheffield Wednesday, who now head the League, had to fight hard against Liverpool to gain the points, and as it was the margin in their favour was only a goal. In spite of this defeat; there are many who are of opinion that Liverpool will occupy a good position in the table, when the season comes to an end. Some almost sensational play was seen in the game between Everton and Notts County on the ground of the first-named. The home side simply would not be denied. Goal after goal was put on, and the Everton team eventually gained a much needed victory by six goals to two. As it is, the men from the toffee town have won only three games and have secured but seven points in a similar number of games. There now seems to be little doubt but that Woolwich Arsenal are not the team they were thought to be. They were thoroughly outplayed by the Rovers at Blackburn, who are playing like a good team. Aston Villa caused some surprise by failing to more than halve the points with Notts Forest at Nottingham. The Foresters had a very anxious time, but they managed to save themselves.

What promises to prove another eventful C. U. A. C. season opened to-day with the first instalment of the Trinity College sports. They will be concluded on the 31st inst., and November will be a very busy month. Outside the freshmen's sports on November 6 and 8, college meetings are to be held by Queen's Magdalene, Selwyn, St. Catherine's Christ's, Sydney, and probably, Downing Stranger's races in connection with all these meetings are open to members of any club duly affiliated to the A.A.A. On November 4, an international contest between Trinity College v. the Racing Club de France, should attract a large crowd to Fenner's. The visitors will be represented by several French amateur champions. Watts has already got the track into splendid trim. All concerned are to be warmly congratulated, by the way upon having paid off yet another instalment (£500) of the mortgage which has burdened this historic ground for so long a time. At the present rate of progress, the debt will soon be wiped off—a consummation which will rejoice the hearts of many generations of Cambridge men. The Hon. G. W. Lyttelton (Eton and Trinity) is the new President of the C. U. A. C., and A. R. Welsh (Rugby and Trinity), Hon. Sec. Other Old Blues available next spring include R. P. Crabbe, W. Hope Jones, F. H. Teall, W. Brass, K. Powell, E. E. Leader, J. L. Mickie, A. J. S. Hamilton, P. G. Masters, and J. F Spink. In this direction the Light Blues are unusually strong, while quite an array of promising senior men will have to be seriously reckoned with. These include H. Logan, A. L. C. Spiers, C. H. Smith, and F. G. Cawston (all promising sprinters), F. F. Wise, A. G. Santer, and H. A. Watson (excellent quarter-milers), R. H. Byrde and F. A. Woodhouse (long jumpers) C. Powers and J. C. Cohen (hurdlers), and R. P. Mears, B. G. Weber, and A. R. Hargreaves (three-milers) Mr. Lyttelton should have no difficulty in putting a very powerful representative v. Oxford this season from these alone, but great things are expected from some of the Freshmen also.

The chief feature of Saturday's Rugby fixtures was the closely-contested character of many of the matches, some games being won by superior place-kicking only. Perhaps the most remarkable match was the game at Leicester, between Leicester and Bristol. In the first half Leicester had matters all their own way and secured a lead of 11 points. An easy victory for the home side seemed in prospect, but in the second half Bristol made a splendid recovery and had all the better of the game. Indeed, they were unlucky only to draw, for they scored thrice in the second half. It was a remarkable match and afforded a striking example of the old truth that a game should never be regarded as lost until the final whistle sounds. Another remarkable match was the game at Richmond, between Richmond and Liverpool. On paper, the home-side seemed to possess much the better chance, but they were nevertheless completely outplayed by the Lancastrians, whose superiority was most pronounced at half and three quarters. The Liverpool passing was excellent.

The victory of Liverpool gave additional interest to their match to-day at Cambridge with the University. The Light Blues placed a somewhat experimental side in the field in this, their opening fixture of the season. The Freshers' match on Saturday was even a greater failure so far as the discovery of talent was concerned. The committee chose the side for to-day's match at the close, and must have experienced considerable difficulty in picking the half-backs, though the selection of the rest of the side was a simple matter, especially as Burt-Marshall the Fettes fresher, is on the injured list. It was generally expected that Joannides and Saner would receive trials in the opening matches, but both played poorly on Saturday, and preference was rightly given to the two freshers, J. C. Saunderson, (Rugby and Trinity) and J. V. Young (Eastbourne and Emmanuel). This pair showed very promising form in Friday's trial. Hosken, the Leys fresher, was given a place on the wing in the third line, while K. G. Macleod, of course, partnered his brother in the centre. Another fresher, J. W. Alexander (Merchiston) has also secured his place, and should get his Blue. He was the best school forward in Scotland last season. The side was as follows: J. G. Scoular (back); Hearson, L. M. Macleod, K. G. Macleod, H. Hosken (three-quarters); Saunderson and Young (halves);

Vocman, Hodgw, Hantr, Hbntall, Corrie, Mo Coab, Xbompsoa, aad Aloxander (fotwarda)._ There are aix old bines, fire {Teehere, and four aenion in the team. Montieth, who wee Injnred on Friday, will not be able to play for a fortnight, while Bnrt-Maraball cannot be tried for at least three weeks. He is enffenng from a strained back, foonlar was only a moderate anccese in bis new position as fnlbbaok on Satniday, and the weak spots of an otherwise strong aide may be fnlUbaok and hall This, in the meantinre, is. bowerer, mere coniectnre. At -threc-qnarters and forward the Light Bines promise to be exceptionally strong.

Beverting to Saturday's games, the match between Slnokheatb and Old Metobaut Taylors pcodnoed the keen struggle antioipatsd. The 'Heatthens, for arfaom B. A. Hill mads a most welcome reappearance were mneh stronger forward than the Taylore, bnt shn backs made poor nse of their ohances, and in the end the Clnb just won a hard bnt not Tery mttraotire game by a placed goal to a try. Igtndon Scottish bad to take the field on Saturday, without the assistance ol any Unirersity players, and won a big scoring game against the Harleqnins by their more accurate place kicking. The game was fast and intercstieg. while it went far to oonfitm the view that the Scottish, if stronger at thrae-qnsrtets than last season, are not qnite so good forward. The new Zsslandere added to their eeqnenoc of ancoceses, Northumberland being beaten by two goals seven tries to nothing. The New Zealanders had the first of a strong wind, and in the ecoond half their defence was well-tried, and found not wanting. Simpson played a fine game for the country, and seems to have recovered hie form of 1903-4. Last season he was a oemparative failure, and appeared to have lost all his old resolution.

Middlesex appear to possess a pecnliatly convenient faculty of playing their bast games when, on uper at least, the county is represented by far bom the beet side available. This faonlty wasjin «vidence against Kent last season, and again yesterday, when a strong Surrey side were well-beaten by what looked on paper a partionlarly weak Middlesex fifteen. Possibly the knowledge that they are not at full strength and that a spooial effort is required uf them, may inapire the Middlesex men ; in any caic, the effort is generally forthcoming. Vet it was only in the flret half that Middlesix could claim any superiority,-for in the second ^riod Surrey scored 1 goal 1 try to the one goal of Middle-04X. and had so much tbe better of the game that Middlesex would probably have lost had tbe Surrey forwards played thronghont as they did dating the last half-hour of the match. By this time, of coarse the issne had bean decided, for Middlesex bad a lead of 27 points. Their victory was dne to better packing and ability to get the ball. Whether the Middlesex forwards were better iodividoally is doabtful ; but they were certainly better together and mneb bitter led than were the Bnrrey eight. The packing of the latter was very ragged, and in the first half they rarely got the ball ; the Middlesex forwards heeled, wheeled, and went right tbrengb almost at will. Wads and Griffiths-Jones made the most of their chances, while all the three-quarters ran strongly np to a point. That continuing fault of English three-quarter play—hesitation—was often in evidence, lw^®ver, ana many good chancos were lost tbrouj^a inopportune passes. The resnlt—27 points to 8 in Middlesex's favour—oannot be said to represent the real merits of the sides. In justice to yesterday's Middlesex team, it should be added that it is doubtfni whether the best Middlesex side on paper would have done any better.

One of the most promising players of those who have taken part in tbe Inter-Univeraity Match, since the days of the Ellis's Hunters and Bramston. will be lest to golf in England, Mr, J. L, Humphries has decided to enter the oolonial ratiher than the home civil service, and sails in a few days to take np bis appointment. He is about the best of the players who still keep a vivid recollection of tbe day, when they came of age, excepting, of couesa the pre.sent amateur champion. The great virtno of hie game is its consistency, in wbiob, as in certain, ▪Mints of style, he may not nnjnstly be compared to Taylor, Both men seem to plant their feet right into the gronnd, when they take their stance, and both bit the ball witir a firm nip whish seems to pnt purpose fnlness into its flight. Conssqaently they get a large percantage of their approach shots np to or past the bole. Both would probably bo describsd as short swingers, though their oinbs, as the camera shows, describe a considerable arc of u circle with a large circumference. The fact is that there is a certain compactness about the back swing which deceives the eye. Probably this virtne of compactness is not to be attained by taking thonght, bnt is tbs resnlt of a gift of natnre, namely extraordinary strength in the figures. It is sad to tbiok that ons who might do sometbing to take away tbe reproach of infericrily fro ii the rising generation of amateur golfers shcald be do>medto exile in the Straits tjettiements.

THE NEW P. ANI> O. STEAMERS.

THB latest additions to the P. and O. Fleet are of spicial interest to Earopean residents in the Far East. Tbs last of thsse vessels, the " Moolfan" will socn arrive in Brmbay, She is a replies of the *' Moldavia ' clas», already well known in these waters, bnt with certain improvements in various ways, which tbe t.xperienco of tbe last year or two liaa shewn to be possible.

Tbe ccnstrnction of five vessels of this type, at a coat nearly approso log two millions sterling, is only a further proof of eneruy on the part of the Company, which but receutly placed five or six ateamers of tbe " Persia" class on their Erstern line.

AUhongh the M class, as tbe " Mooltana are nanally desoribed, bare a tonnage nearly 2,030 tona abore that of the Persia, they do not carry a greater number of pataengers, and tbia arises from the fact that these new steamers have no lower dock accommodation. All their cabins are on or above the main deck, so that cabin ports, whether in the first or second cl-ass, nevt-r require to be closed, unless* in exceptianally severe weather. The second class accommodation being thus entirely the main deck, plaoea tbe comfort of these c thins equal to that of the first otass in many respects,while the latter also shew a great stride beyon-i the design of former ships by the large proportion of passengets who can be berthed t n ihe upper decks in cabins which never require lo be shut on acconat of bad weather.

Font other new vessels of 8.000 tons will soon ›pear in these seas. They are tbe Delta, Delhi, JDoogula and Devanba, and they are intended to carry on tbe le d Bombay and tlhina Mail Serv oe. In some respecis they may be ooosiderod even more Inxntious as pitssenger ships, than the M class, for they only Ourry half tbe number of passengers and their cabins ate therefore entirely on the Upper Deck. Neither first nor second class cabins are to be foond even on the Main D«ck, aod the eoolness and apaoionsness of the aooommod ilion is ensured by tbe great beam of those ships, all the cabins being what are called " outside " ones. .The first of these vessels which was lmilb will make her appearance ia Bombay Harbour in November.

Font other veseels of a type closely resembling tbe D " dais, baro juit bien coniráeteJ for, and they will be oatatogned under the 1 tter "* N " as the ▪JSsmnr ", " .>ile ", '* Nore " and " Nyanza." They are intended for tbe Company's Intermediate line between Loodpn, China acd Japsn, which liat been for a good many yeets earried ont as a direct and independent servios, apart altogether WSQ"" the work lindi r4h* Mail Contract.

The shipbuilding pr igramine of the (Jempany has ia tjhice years, totaled up ihe firmidable snm of acaidy fonr millions eterliog, inclusive of tbc cost of oertaán cargo steamers not include l io the above Bnmmarjr,

BEAUTV AMO aXGIEMS.

Foe haaith beanty and Inxary, use the " Albion Milk and Ssdfifiur Soap/' vrhioh Lady Oonstaoea Howard wricas *' H pteasaoc to oso and whitsns aad ooiteSB the Also rcstlmonials from Goaatasa Hathorst, Lady White. Vlsooaacess Ezmoath. Dorothy Neyili and oxaajr others» Delloately kvarnintC^Vrhao buyfn;^ the Albion lUk and Suinhur Soap, »aa tha¿ the name and figure lof " Albion* ara on tlss Sold br all »Grooere. t e

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

COonoInded from page 6.)

One sufaieot In the rsport has not yet baen touched npon,—the future maintenance of the Muaenm, It is stated that in both Qaicutta and Madras the entire cost of the upkeep of the Museum is borne by Gorernment. Ball In addition to their contrlbntlon to the building fund Government It should be remembarod. are foregoing a oonsiderabie prospeotlva income from the Orescent Site. And bis Excellency in Connell Is of opinion at present that this Goveroment should only promise a fixed aonnal grant of Bs, 30,000. and that the recurring charges over and above this sum should be shared between Government and the Corporation. Xba Munlolpal Commissioner should be asked to obtain the views of the Corporation on this point.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 201 of the £13th September. the following correspondence :—

(a) Government Resolution In tbe General Da partmen. of the 0th October :—

Government letter to tbe Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 11th S^tembsr.

I am direc:;ed to inform you that it has been decided that tbe proposed Museum should be erected on the Crescent Sltet and that it is proposed to resume it under Seotlon 00 (7t of the Bombay Improvement Act, bnt before notice is given, l am to say that any remarks tb-e Board may wish to submit are Invited.

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated tbe 27ch September.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 11th September stating that it is proposed to resume the Crescent Site, on which it has been decided that the proposed A osen u should bs erected, and asking for any remarks that the Bosird msy wish to submit.

In reply I am to state that tbe Trustees have no remarks to offer and that ^they have decided to waive tbe statutory six months' notioe of resumption In this case.

I am to odd that the Trustees have also directed that, pending i-eeelpt of the formal notioe of resumption to be given by Govemmont, tbe Crescent Site sbonld be temporarily handed over to the Executive Engfineer. Presidency District, who has asked that the site may be made over to him,

RasolutioD,—His Excellency the Governor in Coanpil is pleased to direct that tbe plot of land known as tbe Crescent Site, which is required for the proposed Miisenm, should bo resumed from the Civ Improvement Trust.

'Two copies of tbe requisite notioe should be forwarded to the SoUoitor to Gaverment, and ho shonld bo requested to ssrve the notice on tbe Trustees for tbe Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Tbo Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, sbonld be asked to take aotlon under Section 5I U> of the City of Bombay Improvemeat Aot and to anbmlt a report to Govsrnm;:nt in dne coarse.

<b) Letter from tbe Solicitor to Governmentadated the Idtb Ootober.

With reference to Government Resolntion in the General Department dated the Otb Instant, i-agardtng the resumption by Government under ceotion 00 <7) of the Bombay Improvement Aot of tbe Crescent Sito for the ereotlon of tbe proposed Museum, l have the honour to request that yon will please accept eorvioe of the notice in that behalf, dated the 0th Instant and signed by (he Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, which my Managing Clerk, Mr Rodrigues who bears this letter, will deliver to you and endorse on the duplicate of the notice which he will hand to yon for the purpose of an aoknowledg^ment of tbe receipt thereof by you on babalf ol tbe Trustees,

NOTICE.

Tbe Trustees for the ImproVement of tbe C.ty of Bombay.

Whereas it has been resolved by hla Excsllonoy tbe'Governoc of Bombay in Connoil that the piece or parcel of land deeorlbed in the Schedule here under written, whioh premises from tbe Orescent Site specified as plot 10 In Sobednie C to City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1803, and shown of the deposited plan C therein retered to. is required for a public purpose, notice is hereby given to you under Section 00 (7) of the said Act that the piece or parcel of land will, after the expiration of six months from the date of the service upon you of this notice, be resumed by Gove,ament,

SOBEI>tri.E

All that semi-clrculsir piece or parcel of land opposite tbe Sailor's Home and Elphinstone College, measuring 31 057 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 0th dayof Oetob -r.

By order of HU Excellency the Governor in Council.

<Sd.) J. SLADEN.
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Resolution—To bs lecorded. urdsrs have already been given for the land to be handed over.

Coasld^red application from Mr. Benjamin Kzekel Turkey for the building iea«o of Polt No. 17 on the Connaught Road instate,

RRSOLUIIO^.—^Tbe application is accepted.

ConBiderad the following Report of tbe Land Committe3. No. XIV. dated the 22nd September

- Hornby Hoad Kst.-ite. Holt No. 87. behind Cqfche* dral Boys' Sohool.—We harq'considered» with reference to Trustees' Resolutions Nos. 02, dated the 2Sth March, and dated the 4th July memorandum from the Boglneer, of tho 16th September having lefercnoo to ths question of Ihj Umlkiog height *whlch should be allowed in the case of a building to be erected on the plot on the Hornby Road Estate behind tne Cathedral Boy' Sohool.

We are of opinion that, having regard to tho surrounding csndftions, tbo height of the building should b3 limited to a ground floor and one upper story, an i we beg bo recoiuiuend accordingly.

Plot No. 15 M ii'luo Linas Kstato.—\Ve have considered lotbor from the Knglneer, dated the 9th September, forwarding for disposal a letter with plans from the .Architect of the iesses.ot Plot No. 15 on the Marina Lines Ksbalo, showing a small addition proposed to bo made to the out-housea. and which will be within tbe area on whioh building is permitted.

We are of opinion that tho proposal m ly be approved and we beg to recommend acoordingly.

Chawis at Imamwada in connection with Scheme 111 —With reference to para, 3 of rrustee»' Resolution No. 100 of 9lh May, and to our Report No, III, dated the 27th January we have bad under our careful consideration the question referred to us by TiusLecs' Koaolutlon No. 14, dated the 24th January, of the extent of accommodation to be provided for the poorer and working classes on the imamwaaa site which has becu acquir-^d for this purpose In connection with the Boai'd's Scheme HI. The plans put forward at the Board Meeting held on the I7tb Januaiy provided for 93ㅋ rooms, the area of the site being 12,471 square yards or 3 5i acres. The purchased property, however, li▪nludes 3 chawls of modern oonsU'uotioo abuttiog on the Imafuwada and Memanwada Roads, while co tb . east of the site lies the open compound containing the large Mabomedau Burial-ground.

Calculating th^ total number of persons to bs accouamoJiited in ths proposed new cha*vls at 4 per room (iooludlng chiliteu). and adding to the total so arrived ti-e actual uamb-sr of occupants of tbe ez sting chawls, we find r-bat tbe density of population on tha aiea Including in that area oae-half the width of the roads to tho west and north and a width of 40 feet of tho compound t3 the east will b3 l,Hi per acre. ^

Wo are divided* In opinion as to tbo danger or otherwise of pirmlttlog so daoae a popula^^lon on this site. On the one hand it is argued that the Gmarlshadi district in which .this site is situated Is already much overcrowded, the mean donsity uocordiog to the census of 19 d being 400 pjr aero, there being at that time 2.3i4 vao.-mt one-roomed tenements while Id naw bouses were und.r construction and only one building had been declared U. U, H. and that it lies Immediately co leeward of tbe most densely poDulat d parts of the city vrz.. Khara Talao and Khumbarwad), the densities in wbicb were respectively 550 and 591 acoordi g to •-he census of ikfOl that the Boarcl have already adopted a standard of *500 pei-sons per acre for th U improvemeot Trust Chawls, which standard is In accordance with the practice In Great Biicain and with views which authorities there hold to be of fundamental importance. It is moreover stated thr../ tbe practice in Kngtand now Is to roatr ct tbo height of such dwellings to a ground and two upper stories while the necessary furoltuva IJiu Itself an insurance stgafnst ezesasive ovejorowdlng in rooms which overcrowding is possible In India whore it is not the custom to furnish in the same manner and It Is thus urged that ft would be a sorious mistake for the Trust to allow so high a uODslty on a site whioh Is altaated in an already overcrowded section of the City.

On th3 other hand it is pointed out that model dwellings have been cons rucled in .^Bogland, providing for a population oC 75u, 1000, and oven 1,2U0 per aero, not only wl,,hout danger.but with very satisfsotory results. It is, however, argued on this point tha: these buildings are in, oompaiatively speaking, thinly populated areas and .that there Is no Instance of houses so densely populated being constructed in an area apprcochiog in density that of the Umarkhadi district or even of tho oirole in which the new chawls are to be built.

But it is urged that with buildings of good design and constrnotton. with ample open spaces for tha perflation of air. with good drainage and the moat modern sanitary appliances, there is not need to lay down an arbitrary limit to tbe denstvy or population per acre on a particulars site thoc^h It is aoknowle'ig^d that regard should be had to tha condition of the district in which the building ie situated. It is accepted that a stringent limitation is no doubt necessary where tbe buildings are damp and dark and ere of faulty oonstmotion» where ttmre 1» no proper drainage and great polintion of the soil, bnl that the oo-^dicions which will exist .in thsse proposed chawla oonaidered by ttaemaelvea. will he the evry reverse of this. That la snob roongltiona tbo more density of popnlatlon is no proper indloation of overcrowding. the ratio between the popnlatlon and tbe floor'area being tbe important matter, and that this view is now held by some of the experte o n the snbjeo: in England and Amedoa and may safely be adopted In an Island City snob as Bombay where the available area for expansion Is vera limited It Is farther urged that tbe circle of Umarkbadi in whion the chawla are proposed to he erected was, according to the last oansoe, not nearly so overcrowded as were the other circles, tbo'.density, being 357, while the circles lying to the sonth showed densities of 811. 043. 901, 705, 012 and 802.

In reply to the argnment that the section lies immediately to leeward of the most densely crowded parts ol the City, via . Kbara Talao and Kbambarwada. it is pointed out that the prevailing winds in Bombay are north-west to north (147 days) and south west to south (121 days), that tbe oirole lying to tbe north and north-west of the olrcle In which the chawis are proposed bad a mean density of only 109 per acre owing mainly to tbe large open area of tbe Babnla Tank, and the Board's SO-feel road. Scheme III, will clear a,way tbe Insanitary and crowded portion lying immediately to the west end south of tbe site proposed, so that this will become a very graatiy improved locality.

Lastly it is argued that regard must be ;had to iiuanciai considerations which will be eerlously effected it a low density per acre insisted upon and that snob a policy most render impossible all endeavour to place the oonstraobion of sanitary obawls for tbe poor on a oommerolal basis.

We ate of opinion that it would groatly an:st osla coming to a decision on this Important matter It an estimate were made of the probable density of population in this circle after the Board's Scheme HI is oompieted. asanming the 933 rooms to be oonstrnoted os proporód on tbe Imamwada site, and the Chairman has undertaken to prepare snob estimate. This however most take some time, and we consider it Important that an early oommanoement obonid be made with tbe provision of accommodation here in order to enable demolition of the insanitary properties adjoining to be begtm and new 80-feet rood to be oonstrnoted.

We accordingly recommend that, for the proaenfc only twh-thlrds of the number of fonr-storied obawls proposed shonld be taken In band, wbloh restrict the density on tbe area to 2-3 of 1,11(3-744 per acre. This will avoid farther delay, and will yet permit of the full aooommodatton proposed being provided eventnally shoall the final decision be in favour of the proposal.

With reference to Item 1 of the Report tbe Chairman read the following memorandum from tbe Engineer, of tbe 12th September and proposed tbs adoption of that item of the Report

The west end of tbe area to be built on is within 20 feet of the Cathedral High School which is at this part 63 feet high. By the 63 l-2o rale there should be no bnilding within 3i feet of this part of the sohool which would leave a width of 43 feet for bnlidlng. If the building on this plot Is kept down to a ground floor and one upper storey, 1 should not ooniider it necessary to Insist on this setting bcusk.

It the ballding la not limited to two floors this setting back mnat'oertadnly be insisted on and tbe area to be bnllt on would thus be reduced by 400 sqnaro yards. The question than is whether the height of 65 feet allowed on the rest of the Estate should also be allowed here or whether some less height sbonld be prssorlbsd. The eilect on the ballding on plot 83 noed not be oansiderod-as'tfaat is 75 feet away, 'Ihe bnilding on plot No. 78 will only be 30 feet away and the bnilding on plot No. 71 will be 55 feet away. I think that 55 feet is the maximum height that ebonld be in any case allowed.

But tbe principie on wnloh the development of this state has been designed appears to DO that 30 feet alley ways shonld be left between the buildings in the baok rows for ventilation to the buildings fronting on Hornby Road. And unless tbe height of the building is limited to two floors, I think that the boundary of tbe southern garden epaoe ehonld be shifted to the line A, B, C. The t.otal redaction In building area would then be 180 «inore yards.

I recommend therefore that tbo height of the bnilding be limited to ground and one upper floor for the protection of onr other tenants. If this is not accepted I advise that the height be limited to 55 (t. and that Che aouchern ^rden spB03 be widaned to the obain-dolted line A, B. C.

I would alw> recommend that no closets or urinals be allowed on the garden spaces, and that they should be forbidden In tbe part of Che building opposite tha wing of the Oathedral High Sohool.

Mr. Waoha therenpon moved tha following amendment :—"That the height of 55 feet be adopted."

The amendment on being pat to the vote was lo*t.

The Chairmans original proposition having been put to tbe vote was orried.

Mr, Waoha having demanded a poll.

Items 2 and 3 of the Report having been egroed to it was resolved—

Kasolutlon.—The Report of the Land Committee No XIV, dated the 22nd September is adopted.

Considered tbe following Report of the Land Committee, No. XV, dated the 6th Cotob

Brokerage on Applications for Bulldiug Leases.—We have considered the following memorandum by the Chairmsu, dated tne 11th September.

"* 1 Invite reference to Trustees' R;^8olutlon No. 173 dated 13th August i9ul, and bo tha office note pu's up.

* 1 question tbe necassity for paying brokerage as resolved in Trustees' Resolution No 178 of 1901, It may have been advisable at that time. In order to get applications for plots as Investors seemed to haog back. I dont think this is the case now, and lo my opinion if any broker is employed, he should be paid by the applicant and not by the Board. The concession is liable to abuse. An applicant sends In his applicaJon and putos any name he ohoses on the form as his broker, even though theie may have been no negotiations. The case is altogether difierent from the oequisitiou of properties wber^ the broker ofien has prolonged and liiffioult negotiations to undertake, X think the question deserves reconsideration by tbe Land Oommittee."

We are of opinion that the practice of paying brokerage in the case of all leasehold properties may bo continued, but that it should be paid on a uniform rate of 1-2 per cent, in future and not on the sliding scale eanctloned in Ttustees' Resolution No. 69, datod2ai July 1900, we b^g to recommend acoordingly.

The Ohalrman having proposed the adoption of the Report, Dr. Viegas moved the amendment—" That hereafter brokerage be not paid in respect of leases.**

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

TbeChairman'sloriginal dropositlon having been put to the vote was carried. It was acoordingly received.

Besolu.ion—^The Report of the^and Committee is adopt *id.*

Considered the following Report of the Land Commlutee, No. XVI, dated tbe Hth Ootob r.

Scheme II—Layidg out Into Ballding Plots,—In our Report No. 1 dated tbe 24th of June 19U4, which was adopted by Trust Resolution No. 209 of the 19th July *i90i,* we submltied proposals for laying out tbe frontages on the Board's New Roads in Sobeme II so far sis the properties had then been cleared. We have now considered tha Buglnees's prophial for the development of tbe complete Scheme as shown on Plan No. 2139, Some portions of this seen to us to require r^-oonstdsration, and accordingly we d^ not at present sabmiw it for the approval of the Board, We however, consider that certain of the plots to th3 east of the Kalbadevi Road might be at once *hi* disposed of by auction at the same time as some selected plots Co the west of .-hitt road «ire sold. We approve the selección of the following plots as suitable ones to be first disposed of. as we consider that the prloes realized in these oases will afford a fair index of the value of land in tho different portions of Che Schemo viz Nos, 1, 2, 10. II, 12, 24, 29, 35, 36, 48 67 68 '61. and 02, and wo recommend that theseipiots ah'onld now bs offered to public auction subjowt to the acceptances resting with tho Boa&d.

We recommend that the conditions which hove already been approved for the'plots west cf Kalba devi Hoad should be mads aopltoabie to those to tho east, and that Plot No. 48 should be espeolally treated in the same manner as Plots 12 -and 29. We approve tbe Bngineer's recommendation that fox* these triangular plot.a with roads on two sides the one-third open space bs not required, and we beg to recommend acoordingly.

Considered the following Report *^of th3 Land Acquisition Commiccee, No. filX, dat3d the 27cb September,

Case No. 143—B, sohem) No. 11.—^Tbe property included in the case abjve refe.-red to consists of about square yards of lemd and a small temple about fi'-O" 5 by 1*-11" br 4 -10*%

The owner is willing to part with the temple if an equal area of land bo given to him m 1st Ckitebhat Lane (othirwise anown as Popa'iwadt), and Rs. 75 for re-ereculng and coosecracing the temple.

We beg to rec mmend that^bo owner*s offer be aooeptsd, and that a pl30e of Board's land admeasuring ab-;ut 5 squar yards, and scored red on the Land Manager's Plan No 39. dated 27th SeptembAr 1905, be handed over to the owner fpr the erection of the temple.

Resolution—Tbe Report Is adopted.

Considered pape.e underlying Circular on the following Rerolntloo of Goveroment in the GeoeraJ Department, dated the lO^h Ootober.

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay improvement Trust No. 5198, dated 9th August.

"I have the honour to forward herewith copies of letters that have passed batween the Commissioner of Police, tbe Oonsoltfng Arohlteot to Governmant and me, regarding the formation of an Informal Standing Ooinmlttee to eonsideb oercado matters lof pnblio interest when areas cleared by the Trust for improvement or street, sobemes are being re-arranged and to request that His Rzcellenoy in Counoit will be pleased so allow tha officers In question to become membere of the above Committee."

Oovemment memorandam to the Fablie Works and Judicial Departments, *S9** 4519» dated the 17th Angus fw

Memorandum from the Public Works Denartmant dated the 6th September,

''Pressed on to the Jndlcial Department with an Intimation tlutt tikis D^i^ar^meot nas no objection to Mr. Bass beins a membarj ,of tbe proposed Committee.

Memorandam from the Jadiolal I>epartm8nt dared the)3th September,

"Retarn to tbe General nepartment with an intimation that GoYernment in tbe Judicial Beparmeni bsTC no olMeotton to tbe Commissioner .of Police Bombay, , beins a member of the proposed Committee,'"

Lietter frooa tbo Secretary City of Bombay Impr^ement Trust, dated tbe S8tb ^pUmber.

Resolution.—uis Bzcellency the Goyernor In Council is pleased to allow tbe Commissioner of Police and tbe Consultlns Arohlteot to Government ^ become members of tbe pioposed Standlns Committee

be Chairman explained that he proposed that the informal Btandins Commltte should oousist of the followms OCUoers Tbe Trust Bnslnt^er. Tbe Munlolpal Kxeoutive Bnsiueer, The Commissioner ot Poiloe, The Ezeentivs Health Officer, and Tbe Consnlttns Artbiteot to Government and that the development plans for Improvement or Street Schemas os prepared in consultation with this Committee would be placed before tbe Boa d as usual for approval. Th3 proposal was a purely ezecutlvo measure, deslsoed Co ensure the s^^^ral convenience beins considered in tbe preparation of Schemes, and would in no way affecj tbe powers of tbe Board in noally approvins. modify Ins or rejectins the reoomoiendations made by it.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

COonclnded from page 50

The other towns numberins ÚCty are set with cabsbon rubies. On the opposite side are a pair of panelled doors, the one on the left shows map In relief of Bombay ea it was in 1061 composed of seven dlstlnot islands. On the other sid3 Is a map of modern Bombay, Illustratlns wbat reclamation has done to convert tbe seven Islands and the marsby swamps Into wbat Is now known as "Prima Urbs in Indt.*/* The ornamentation around tbe map of India and the two pànelled doors is very strikins and effective. It is of plero3d floral scrolls in 18 et. gold In which aie shown peacocks and parrots studded with rubbles, saphlres, ameralds and olivines, giving the true colourings of the birds on the front face and at tbe bottom corners are embossed views of the Muoioip%i Buildings and tbe R^abai Tower, while the opposite Bids shows the Queen's and the King's Statues in Bombay. The upper portion of the Casket is of silver decorated with an eastern design, and surmounted with His Royal Hicmness' Crest in solid gold—the Royal Crown wi^ a lions latant, guardant above It. The cap Is of ruby velvet, making the whole a perfect model. Below the Crest and above the map of India Is a replica of-the Star of the K. C, & I. While on the opposite side U that of the K. C. I. K. in silver, gold and enamels. The sides of the Cabinet are decorated with tbe panels to antique silver, copies of those on tbe pedestal of the equestrian statue of His Majesty the King in Bombay. One shows His Majesty then the Prinoe of wales receiving the Indian Chiefs on Hts arrival in Bombay thirty years ago^^vhile the other shows His Majesty receiving a Bepotatlon of Indian Ladles. Above each of these panels are shown In solid gold His Royal Highness tbe Prince of Wales's Coat of Arms and the Arms of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and above these again are gracefully designed Indian scrolls flnlshed in antique silver. The whole Is mounted on a solid Ivory base with tbe Prlncs of Wales's plumes at each corner in silver, and this again is Atted on to an ebony and stive.' plioth which bears tbe following insorlptlon :

"Address of Welcome to tbeir Royal Highnesses the Prince and Priooess of Wales by tbe Municipal Corporation of Bombay, 9tb November 1905."

Tbe Casket is fitted into an elegant case meide of sandalwood with solid gilt bandies and lined with royal blue silk velvet. It stands 33 high and is eet with no less than 525 gems.

LTYMOLOGY OF EMBROÍDEUY.

SIR O. Birdweed in the "Soe'ety of Art- JoarnaP writes

I am stirred to recast the etymology of "* embroidery " in closer chronological and genealogical sequence than Is followed In tbe first of his * Cantor lectures,'—(see Journal of the Huh inst)^by Mr. Alan S. Cole, O. B,

Tha word means in its usaga, tbe adorning of woven stuffs with needle work. Inthread of a gold and Oliver» and variously dyed silk flaz, wool, and oottton: th3 ' ars pingendl ' (inolualng the airs plumarla,"' "*feathsrwork ' of the Homans, and the '* teohne poikiltike" (oomparo "' kilting" work, aod ' kilt," the 'tartan "' or Tartareous petticoat, worn by the true Celrio Soots, but usually derived from klltbe "* the abdomen." the kilt ornaments rather than covers) of the Greeks, and the "* rikhma '* of the Semites of Anteidor Asia (compare Arabic " rikama " "* to write. * to broider) :—also the brolded work Itself, the "' opus plotnratam," "* plo ura In teztili facta," &o, of the Homan, and "* poikilma, " and " poikllia ' of the Greeks, The art undoubtedly had its origin in Chaldaea, and spread thence by way of Phrygia and Phoenioea Into (.he countries of fbe Meditorranaan sea, whence the Latin phrases acus Babylunica/* " opns Phiyglnm *' &o.

As to the history of the evolution of the word, its oldest verbal forms aro broder, and broider. andlater embrouden and embroyden, and at last embroide, embroider, tbe er in embroider being due Co the substantival form of th3 word embroiokry, and being as useless as the prefix em sometimes written ina tbe equivalent of the French en and Latin in. All these forms of the woivi are cleirved directly from the French broider, iu its order form broder, and oldest and only correct form, broder, (as lio bordeur). stUl preserve la the iSpanish a: d Portuguese bsxder to broider Its Incoriect foi-ms being due to its confusion with braid (compare brotd d 1a. plaited hair. 1 Timothy II.9>, a word of quite another history and by all the rules of grammer the Knglith verbal form should be (em>. border t tand the substantival am border/ t^atis the ornamental needlewoik on the edge welt, sevage hou», border, pretext, fringe, or Umbo of textile fabrics,—where however the definition of embroiderv overlaps lace and fringe, the work of the limbolarll of Plautus, in his Auiuiaria,. HI., 473. Bat words, like as the flowers, aro tbe daughters of Heaven compare Sanskrit vratam literally divine ordering and Vach, the divine Cow the mother of Speech, and as superior to gramar as was the Bmperror tilglsmund. and to spiring up. an(i Jive and die as they lis.,—and it is very and it is only V..>lopQk)5 and Bspsranco.a who Imag ne they can bs artifiotally msaohiuiated.

YARN MARKt'r REPORT.

PhlrozshaB. Petit and Oo.report from Bong Kong on October 20 as follows lo our last report dated the 6jh instant we were in autioipa:ion of a demand at current pric s then ruling or at a trifle better, but the continual -heavy airlvals and a very large amount afloat expected in the course of tbe week the extreme eag^rn^s of importers to quit even at a saorifioe, made the Chinese dealers as well « speculators shown ^59 anxiety to operate freely. The dull tone i" greatly pionounced in the market, Rnd importers coax their customers to purchase oven at a redocuon of fifty cents to a dollar per ^bale. This led the dealei-s to operate for their own banefiC. aod they perc^iascd bn. moderatfiy in selcet- threads simply in anticipation of an adva^s after a few months : as tho xarn contracted is taken d3llvery of by tho Chinese in about three months and somatiuias even more, they at present keep thsmtsives aloof awaiting for iortuna d :vMopments.

A meagres stock of No. 20*. attracted the attention of the dealers and they purchased lota that th3y could secure at last Mail's prices.- This count is siill fnquir.d after at current rates, but Che market is bare of desirable threads.

Only three kinds of No. iO?. of the best quality found buyers at a decl.ne of about fifty cents per halo.

No. 12s. are not much In demand and prices show a decline of from fif^y emts to a dollar per bale, and a very limited boslnees has transpired.

Owing to heavy stock in firs t and coupled with the large unoleoreii st ck in the hands of the Chinese dealers, prices of No, lOs. show a deollna of from l-2doi. to 1 l-2dk>ls. per bale, and even at this decline they are difficul;^ of sale. Tbe buyers press tbe market aod see what they can u.et at rednoing prices, to proportfonate •their former purchase of higher values.

No business Is repor^d In Nos. 8s and 6s.

The market oloees quiet and dull.

Sates during tbe past fortnight comprise of about 1.675 bales of No. 10s; 400 bales of No. ISs: 600 bales of No ICj. and 1.03U bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3.525 bales.

Arrivals daring ths forlnight per steamers "Lightning" and " Namsang (from CalouttaX and "Mazagone. Trieste, and Arcadir (from Bombay), amount t? about 12.200 bales for Hongkong, and about 0.500 bales for ^anghal.

It is also i*apoiCed tba> out of the arrivals of about 12,200 bales for this port ab^ut 4.(X)0 boles are of forward-sales oontraoted'

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Fort to abont 8,500 bales.

The Unsold Stock is estimated at about 49,000 bales

The Uncleared Stock is es.imated at about 80.000 balea.

Local Tarn.—No bnstness is reported,

Japanese rars.-^Bales nil.

teehange,—Wa quote to day, on India, at Bs, MB S-4 per oent^ London, sa Is, 11 3-8<i; Shanghai, at Tis. 711-2, SUver 28 3-id,

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It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. |
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NAVAL, AND MILITABY NOTES.

THB prospflo&i of tho offloer in the Infantry am not ▼My roseate. It la impossible for the oapcain or snbaltern to live upon hla pay. Mach of the time ^ the offioera la occupied in preiuurlng for examinations, failing to pass which they are liable to be turned ont of the Army at once without pension or gpratulty. They feel also that their oareara are affeoted by the caprice or peculiarities of axaminlng boards and in the oi>aratton of selection they are liable to be anperseded by olBoara brou^t In from tKa staff or even from other regimente. All these are matters of the u.most oonaequence for the welfare of the army, and we cannot exagiterate the Importance of tha letter we publish to-day signed "One of Them "—a siirnatare which covers the personsdlty of one of the most experienced offioera In rh• Bntish Army. We commend the matter, therefore, to the very earnoat attention of the authorities. It is one of arat-rsLte importance.

The Transvaal manœuvres ended with a diamatic episode which is. perhaos. unique in British manoeuvres. The operations were very successful, and the Western Army under Colonel Ternan, A. A. G. was boldly and successfully led. It comprised a oavalry brigade <7th Hussars and Queen's BM s>, the I. Brigade Royal Uorse Artillery (N. and S, Batteries), and a section of Royal Rnginecra, besides a fine brigade of Infantry formed of the 2nd Batn, Border Regiment a 3rd „Batn. Lancashire FuslllMB, 2nd Batn. Loyal North Lancaahires and 2nd Batn. Cameron Bīgblanders. A very rapid advance was made on standerton, tha first day's march bcinglng the crops from Beildeberg to Vlakfonte-In the cavalry ran Jug for ahead to get touch with the Eastern Army, which was under command of Brigadior-GeneraiBlomūeld. 'Ihe second day's march was to Greylingstad some fifteen miles distant, where Information fwas received that Che enemy was concentrating a little south ot Valstatlon. The march was, rtberefore, continued beyond Orsylingstal and a halt made but only in proparsdlon for a rapid night march, which was oaretully preiMued by Captain C. Be W. Cmoksbank, R. £. The march was conducted wLhout a bitch, a halt being made after some five miles, while staff officers went forward to vor,fy the route. The weather bad turned bitti-rly cold, and the discomfort ot lying on the open voidt was considerable, but offioere and men wary keen, A |mt ot the Eastern Mounted Infantiy was teen and observed, nntti IS was opportunely wi hdrawn at midnight. At 2 a.m. the oulunm Was on the march again, all boxses, and wheeled* vehicles being left nshind. The march was longer than had been antlclnsted, bat the direction was well kept and the staff offiosrs WMO indefatigable In their management qf the tMWinsss. At 1'30 In the morning the advanoad scouts reached the line of tha waterval river, beyond which a strong body of the enemy lay in fanoiad security.

^Wa take an account of what followed from the Star of Johannesburg. A commanding kopje on tha nearer side ot the river was found to be strongly ooonpled. Two.oompanies ot infantry were detaohhed to assault it. while a few Individuals oropt aoross tbs stony river-bed. penetrated between and behind ths pickets, and stampeded their horses, Tha Star says that without a sound, a cheer, or a rifle sbiat, tba black lines of the.Western Infantry then rushed samasc the strsam. and. In tan exciting minutes, tha sUIsir wM over—' twe-tblrds of the Eastern force being (metaphorloally) bayonetted whilst wrapiaad in tfaalr blankets, " Tbe suooess was decisive of the avent. Tha fiUistern forças do not seem to have Imagined that their enemy, after nineteen miles of road marching, would make a ten-mile nigbt march. The opposing fgeneral was captured, with two battarlee of artillery the beat portions ot two regimenta of mounted Infantry, and a part ot the Infants brigade, as well as beepse•, stores, and supplies. 'Tbe wonderful thing about this whole performance was the splendid dlsotpltne and endúranos of tbe troops, who, as the end ot twenty-nine miles, aome say over thirty, were able to drive home auob an attack with as much zsst and 'go as If it had tsikan placa about five miles from their previous night's bivouac." *air* Henry Hlldyard, who directed tbe Oparationa warmly congratulUed Oolonel Ternan and his truopa upon their achievement, praising their solilierly bearing, their marching powers, and ėbalr perfect discipline, which, as he dryly remarked bad deprived Lord Selboruo of hts chance of witnessing the battle. Sir Henry did justice to the Eastern Army, which, be said, h•d decidedly bed luok, and gave praise to their mounted infantry. This first phase of the manœuvres was terminated and tbe directing staff bad to formulate a sfrosb idea.

—

The German army and its officers have long been set up aa a pattern for o.her armies, the system of training being such as to produce, it is commonly supposed, the best results. 'There are no more penetrating critics of the Germans than our Erenoh friands, and we think it may Interest our readers to know the impressions of German officers, which a French officer has communicated to the France Militaire. The officer In question was a spectator at the German manœuvres, and In view of tbe rather Btralned relations between tbe two countries, he made it his special endeavour to eatlmate the qualities ot the Germans, Ho says that the German army commands respect, but Is nob Invincible, marvellous instrument of war as it is in the handa of tbe Kn peror. " Let us respect *ir*, but not fear It." What most struck the observer was tbe fatuity and presumption of the majoHly of German officers, and parttoolarly of Jthe Junior officers. The worke.s were the exception, and the French officer thinks the general training is Inferior to that in the Frouch Army, while the General officers are not ihe equals of their French comrades in modesty and devotion to their duties. They despii tbe civilian are imbued with che spirit of caste, and put forward pretensions " which i-ender them extremely dlsagieeuble in private life." 'iheir men obey them, but no- with the respectful affection whiob creates oonfideuoe. 'The superior officers constitute une elite remarquable, and many colonels are young, but the qualities of the great chiefs of tha German army have bfen exaggerated. The generals are younger in most cases than Fr noh generals, but are far from enjo|ing the military reputation which is sometimes attributed to them. Xo-uay tha favourites of William 11 have replaced the capable officers of tbe former time and court favourites hold ths highest positions, We hope the French, ot their own sake do not undervalue German officers but these appreciations are particularly interesting.

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IIM^ rG fo N;
DIZZINESS. VOMITING,
DRIVEN AWAV THREE
YEARS AGO BY
MOTifEH SEI^L'S

Mr. Edward Brider, coaclibuilder for Messrs. Hammer *3t* TJbiebent, Naauwpoort, C.C., wrote on Kovember 30tb i M t I liad indigestion in a ratlier severe form. After meals a dizziness quite overcame me and I threw up tbe food I had eaten. There was constant dull pain in my stomach aud bade and 1 could not sleep at nights. Life seemed not wortU living. This state of health continued until I went to live in Middleburg, where I read of I£^er Seigel's Syrup, and heard several persons, who had used it, Btieak in praise of it. I decided to try it and waa quite cured by using only three bottles of it. That was some three years ago and 1 continue in good health.**

**„* you read here the experience of a man who has suffered, told in simple fashion/ If you have the trouble you should at once try Mother 1 ^ prezfent misery than to cure it. Mother i*

pEEKfREAll«^

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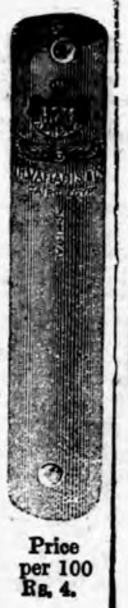

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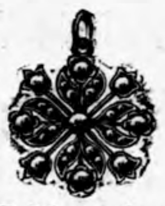
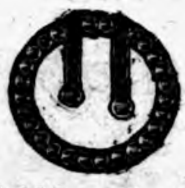
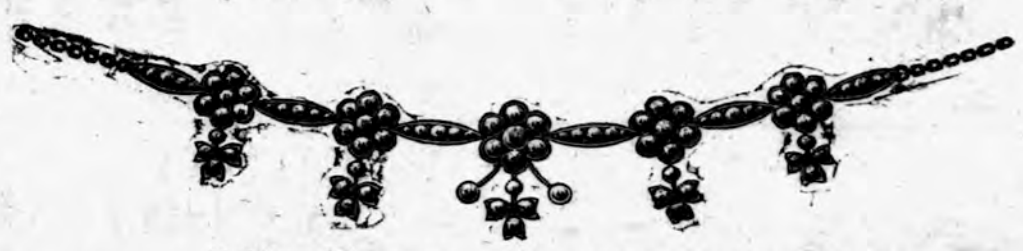


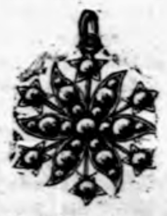
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



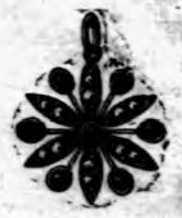
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



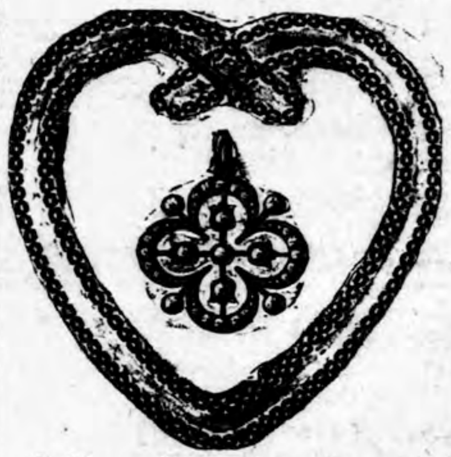
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.



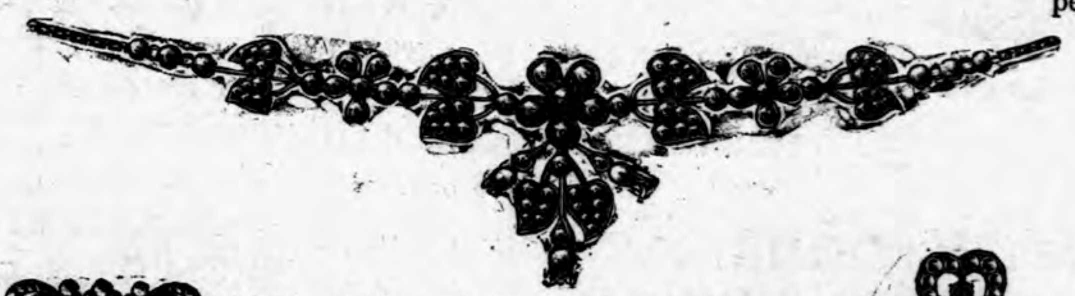
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



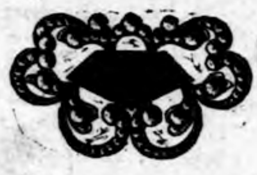
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



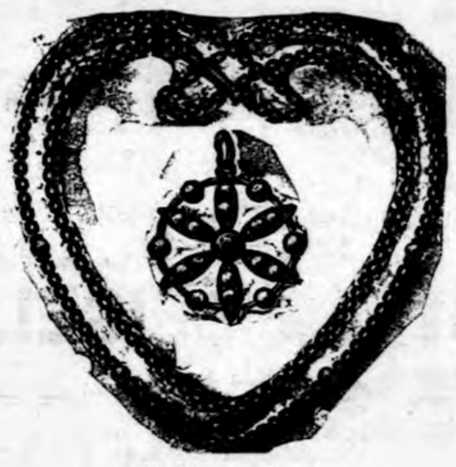
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



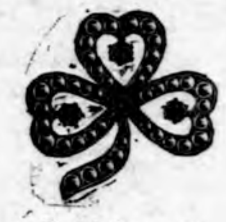
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



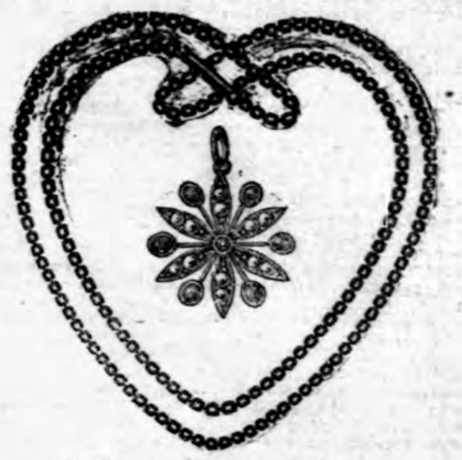
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



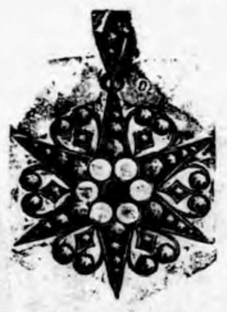
Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.



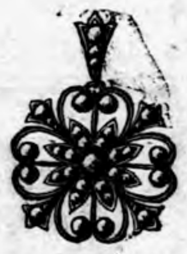
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



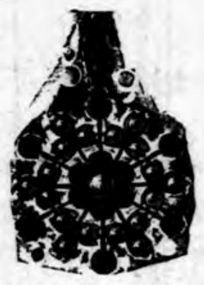
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



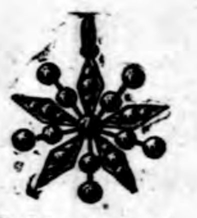
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



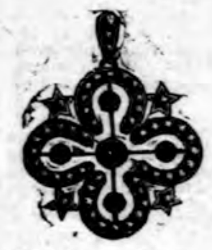
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



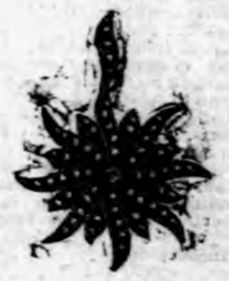
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



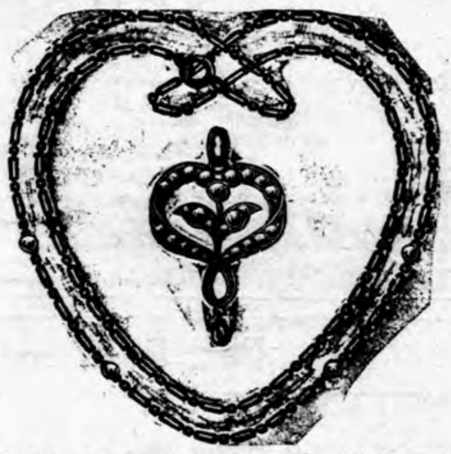
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



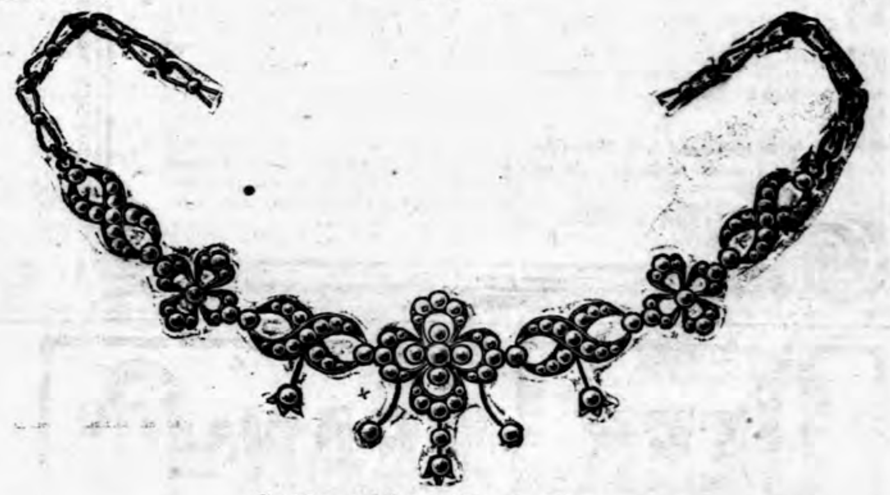
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



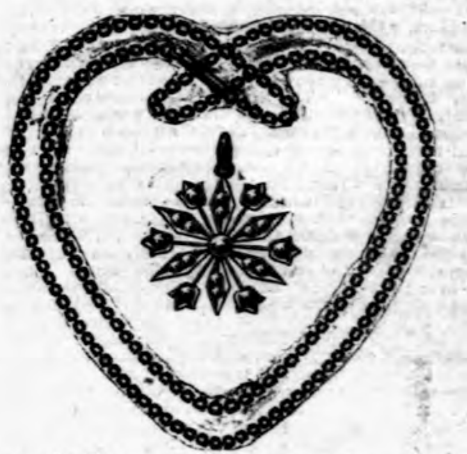
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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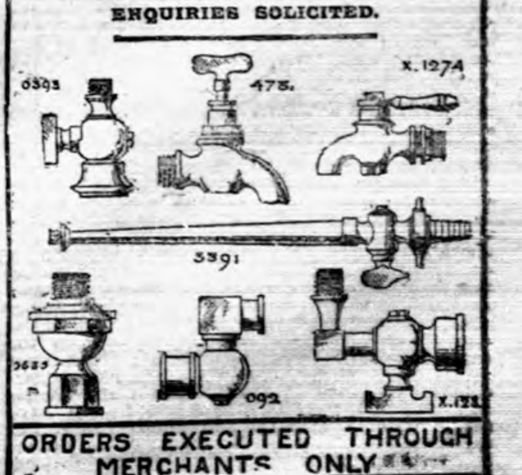

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